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5 May 1983

WEST EUROPE REPORT

No. 2138

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ERRATUM: In JPRS 83329 of 25 April 1983 No 3132 of this series on page f of Table of Contents, the article SAAB-SCANIA INCREASING WEAPONS EXPORTS TO FINLAND, ASIA should be listed under SWEDEN instead of DENMARK.

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NATIONALIST PARTY LEADER BACKS ARCTIC DEMILITARIZED ZONE

Godthaab GRONLANDSPOSTEN in Danish 9 Mar 83 p 38

[Article by Arqaluk Lynge, chairman of the Inuit Ataatigiit Party]

[Text] When the Inuits of Alaska, Canada, and Greenland met for the first time in Barrow, Alaska in 1977 and agreed to form the Inuit Circumpolar Conference (ICC), there was one new item among the many demands and resolutions: they focused on military installations in our homeland for the first time.

Resolution 77-11 demanded that our countries be used primarily for peaceful and environmentally sound purposes and, consequently, that all military activities be prohibited. It also called for an end to the installation of nuclear weapons and demanded that steps be taken to accomplish this goal.

Minimum Demand

Three years later in Godthaab the Inuit Circumpolar Conference decided to add to the 1977 resolutions and demand "an end to the present preliminary investigations into the exploitation of uranium and . . . other materials related to the nuclear industry." At the same time, they called for a prohibition against the "deposition of radioactive waste and materials in Inuit homelands and against the testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere," (Resolution 80-17). This could be called a minimum demand and a modification in order to stimulate interest among the public. But this did not occur. Instead, peace movements started major campaigns in Europe and the Nordic countries followed suit, demanding a nuclear-free Nordic zone.

Is A Popular Movement Possible In Greenland?

Since Greenland: Pearl of the Mediterranean appeared and Steen Folke (Socialist Left Party) started the debate in the Danish parliament, we now are more receptive to information that previously was not taken seriously (except by the ICC). There is the obvious danger that the Thule base and Sodre Stromfjord would be among the first targets in a nuclear war between the major powers. (And here we are fighting for votes among base personnel!)

I recently attended a meeting in Stockholm that included prominent members of the organization Nuclear-Free Nordic Zone. The question was raised as to whether Greenland could participate in such a movement. I naturally referred to the ICC resolution and stressed that the Inuit movement was united. But such a serious question should not be answered by a few activists, but by broad discussions across political lines. Greenland's united opposition to APP showed clearly that if we stand together we can produce results.

Can those demanding a demilitarized Arctic zone join the other Nordic movements?

9336

CSO: 3613/84

CONSERVATIVES' CHAIRMAN AT CONGRESS URGES NEW TNF EFFORT

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 9 Apr 83 p 3

[Text] Pessimism and war hysteria must not dominate the foreign policy debate. The Conservative Party must go on the offensive and clarify what the point is: a choice between Western unity in NATO or a divided West that gives the Soviet Union all the cards at the negotiating table. This was the main conclusion from the foreign policy debate at the Conservative Party Congress yesterday. Foreign Minister Sverre Strøm said that the Conservative Party is a party that stands together on defense and foreign policy.

It was Conservative Party Chairman Jo Benkow who, in his introductory speech, discussed the lack of spirit that is spreading in the foreign policy debate. He stressed that this is happening in spite of the fact that we in our part of the world have had the longest continual period of peace. "A less pessimistic time would possibly have been glad that in any case the NATO countries are using a constantly lower amount of their income for military purposes. The armament that is actually taking place does not necessarily have to be doomed to lead to an explosion. Many think that history demonstrates something like this. But history actually shows something else: It is imbalance that brings war," Benkow said.

A series of speakers followed Benkow's introduction, and the preparedness debate will continue today. The first in the debate was Oslo's spokesman Albert Nordengen. He pointed out that it is necessary for the Conservative Party to emphasize even more clearly the fundamental difference between the Western democracies and the socialist dictatorships. The spokesman said that the considerations of the various countries must be made from the driver's seat.

Sveinung Lunde, Chairman of the Young Conservatives, attacked the Labor Party for its vacillating path in foreign policy. Lunde said it was disturbing and highly lamentable that the Labor Party is not fulfilling the commitments to NATO's dual decision that the party's own government took part in forming.

Party Chairman Thor Knudsen said that it is completely wrong in the security debate to equate the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Knudsen pointed out what the consequences would be if the Western countries do not stand together on the important disarmament negotiations. According to Knudsen, it would mean that the U.S. negotiators could go home because they would have no hope of winning at the negotiating table.

Ornulf Daehli from Hordaland was one of the many speakers who pointed out that the Conservative Party must be more clever in explaining what the party stands for in these questions, that it must take the offensive.

Fredrik Carlsen from the Conservative Student Union said that the liberal side is too much on the offensive in the foreign policy debate. To correct this, Carlsen suggested that the Conservative Party establish a committee to study relevant material as a basis for a new offensive. The proposal was turned over to the executive committee.

Foreign Minister Sverre Strøm said that peace and freedom can only be assured by a common effort on the part of the Western democracies. The foreign minister stressed that a favorable development in disarmament negotiations stands or falls on whether the good work in NATO continues or not. Strøm was applauded at the national meeting when he made the following statement: "The simple truth is that we will not have a new global war as long as the Western alliance exists and keeps its credibility. It is not true that there are big conflicts between the U.S. and the rest of NATO. The disagreements across the Atlantic are not larger than what naturally comes between free nations working together. NATO's strength and unity is a cause we should all cooperate in making clear to our eastern neighbors."

Storting Representative Grethe Vaernes said that Norway should become a member of the EEC. She said that a foremost task should be the maintenance of the thought of Europe in our consciousness.

9124

CSO: 3639/100

MADRID DELEGATE TO EUSKADI ON ETA, LAW, STABILITY

Madrid CAMBIO 16 in Spanish 4 Apr 83 pp 47-49

[Article by Ander Landaburu: "They Kill for Money"]

[Text] Barely 100 days after he took office, the new tenant at Los Olivos--residence of the government delegate in the Basque Country--has already twice come under the dark shadow of blackmail. These are the unpleasant parts of his job as occupant of the "electric chair," representing the government in the Basque Country.

Ramon Jauregui could not celebrate the arrival of spring. With the new day, news of a new kidnapping arrived at his office. The terrorists have set a price on the life of industrialist Jesus Guibert only 2 months after the release of the Echeverria youth made champagne flow in the entire autonomous community.

Jauregui could not hide his indignation from CAMBIO 16: "This proves that the action of these commandos is absolutely Mafioso and gangsterish. This crime can only be stopped by the police and with citizen collaboration."

Indignation multiplied last Friday when he was informed of the kidnapping in Madrid of the former president of the Banco de Descuento, Diego Prado y Colon de Carvajal, brother of Manuel Prado, former president of Iberia and close friend of the King. The kidnapping was claimed by ETAm [Basque Fatherland and Liberty Group-Military]. Its motives are obscure since the victim was bankrupt. The Anticapitalist Autonomous Commandos kidnapped Guibert.

Early on Sunday morning, the Basque Country wore mourning for the death of the artificer of the National Police, Adriano Sotil Pelayo. He tried to dismantle a bomb placed in a San Sebastian business to avoid the danger of a controlled explosion. The bomb exploded, however, killing the artificer and seriously injuring his companion, Juan Manuel Martinez Aguiriano.

There is no longer a single authority in the Basque Country who has not been convinced. They have assumed what is a popular clamor. The only thing the terrorists pursue with these villainous acts is money. Jauregui stated: "It is clear that this as well as the latest kidnappings are aimed only at the search for money due to an acute need for funds to survive."

There is another complementary analysis that does not escape Jauregui. "I have the feeling that the perpetrators of these actions are frightening off or torpedoing every chance for investment in new enterprises or consolidation of existing ones. They are seriously aggravating the very difficult economic situation in our country." The solution is citizen collaboration.

According to Jauregui, "in all the countries of the democratic world, the police encourage citizen collaboration. Kidnapping is not like an attack with a quick escape by those responsible. The crime lasts for several days and, therefore, presumably can be solved since all the police protect the people and use all legal means, including economic ones, for that protection." Thus the Ministry of the Interior offered 20 million pesetas to anyone who gives a reliable clue about the abduction of Guibert or Diego Prado.

Jauregui is proud of his political career although he spoke in a calm and almost timid tone, recalling the years of clandestinity. At the age of 34, he is perhaps one of the harshest critics of those who try to destroy the democratic freedoms.

He began to work in a factory in Pasajes at the age of 14 and later obtained degrees as an engineer and lawyer through a praiseworthy effort that permitted him to work and study at the same time. He is respected and esteemed in the Basque Parliament. His political adversaries consider him a dialoguing, open, serious and firm person.

This negotiating manner has earned him greater contact with the Basque government than his predecessor, Marcelino Oreja, had. Those better relations have made the collaboration of the Autonomous Police in the investigation of the Guibert case possible. For the first time, the Ertzaina [Basque police] has put checkpoints on the highways of Guipuzcoa Province, trying to apprehend the abductors of a citizen.

The delegate said: "We have had a good experience recently; it has been a job of loyalty and collaboration. Now it is necessary to make it not be an isolated event; it must last for the good of all. Perhaps the fact that the victim is a member of the PNV [Basque Nationalist Party] has influenced this but the energetic note of the Basque majority party and its public call for citizen collaboration is a very important qualitative leap. Collaboration for public security must increase between the two governments. The prospects as of today are very good."

The young Basque socialist leader has tried to give the public an absolute change in image from Vitoria, give the people a different idea of the government delegation than the one that reigned until now.

He said: "We must keep the delegation from becoming an organ of competition or supervision of the Basque executive branch. It must be an organ that mainly proposes institutional collaboration, aware of its responsibility as public administration. It must also try to honorably represent the state in the Basque community. How it is needed!"

However, general statements aside, the greatest desire and the greatest effort have been concentrated on the serious matters of terrorism. To the delegate, these 100 days have seen a substantial change in public security: the serious awareness of the authorities of the state government--without folklore or demagogic overconfidence--concerning the situation of the Security Forces in the Basque Country. Jauregui has seriously studied the situation through innumerable visits, contacts and meetings. He thinks that there is already a careful study of what is needed.

At the same time, he feels satisfied with the collaboration with French authorities. "I believe that the French Government is more sensitive to the involuntary factor that terrorism can and does have in Spain. As it is observed that terrorism is an anachronistic action, absolutely unjustifiable in a civilized and modern society like the Basque society, there will be greater sensitivity and understanding and, consequently, greater collaboration in the technical field."

In the opinion of the delegate, that work must be accompanied by a policy of much more selective police investigation of terrorism than before--for example, the end of those mass arrests that had been made.

He added: "In turn, the civil authorities must have extraordinary sensitivity to the problem of treatment of the arrested. The Madrid government is studying two key bills for this operation: one on 'habeas corpus' and one on legal aid for the arrested."

On the delicate, polemic and controversial subject of torture in Basque Country, the young delegate was categorical: "It can and should be said that there is no longer any torture. There are absolutely clear and decisive instructions from the Ministry for all levels. There are even orders to pursue noncompliance in this. There is also action by the Civil Governments that are over police treatment and investigation."

In the nationalist circles, many criticisms have arisen concerning the government plan to study a legal weapon to use against the so-called "penitent terrorists." One leader harshly criticized the plan, stating that "the idea or plan of the ministry reveals a lack of knowledge about the reality of this country."

Jauregui accepted the criticism as to the mere translation of the Italian legal text to Basque reality. However, he did not believe that it will be that way. He has knowledge through different people--lawyers, relatives, etc.--of people implicated or allegedly implicated in terrorist activities who ask that their case be reviewed or be included on the list of agreements that Roston achieved. "It is not as if letters from 'penitents' have poured in here or at the ministry." He echoed something that is vox populi in the Basque Country: there is a large number of people who contemplate any initiative of this type by the Ministry of Interior with great interest.

"Somehow it is necessary to consider the possibility of giving a legal framework to this problem. The formula that must be studied, without affecting

the establishment of certain prior assumptions or conditions, must include a basic philosophy: giving the executive branch the possibility of flexible action that, as it resolves a personal situation of an ideological criminal, encourages the alternative for those still practicing armed struggle."

The resource presented by Felipe Gonzalez' government as to the law on Euskera has made the always difficult relations between Madrid and Vitoria even more tense. For the Basque nationalists, administrative arguments have prevailed over political ones in the decision of the central government. They believe that they committed the error in Madrid of offering one more weapon to the PNV to be used in its election campaign.

The delegate said: "I recognize that the resource is not correct from the political point of view and offers the nationalists an opportunity to mount a battle against us. Politically it did not do us any favor and I recognize that it is not profitable in the Basque Country. However, it is necessary to conceive the resource basically within the scope of the institutional responsibility of a state government." He added: "However, it is not necessary to interpret this resource as a policy of opposition to Euskera [Basque Language] or opposition to the law itself that regulates it. The only motivation of the resource is that the law for bilingualism in the Basque Country be carried out without trauma."

The problem has had a direct effect on the understanding between the Basque socialists and the men of the PNV. Jauregui said that, at this time, the men of Arzallus are greatly conditioned by a radical electorate very concerned by the concessions that the party might make in defense of Basque nationalism in contrast with the obstinacy of Herri Batasuna. In this situation, any PSOE-PNV rapprochement seems very difficult in spite of the fact that the government delegate is convinced that the Basque people harbor a very different feeling.

Jauregui commented: "It is palpable, it is observed when one speaks to businessmen, unions, deputations, the citizens in the street. They all demand government action of common accord; they ask that the institutions function and that we forget the little quarrels and partisan details. They ask that we agree on the responsibility of public administration."

However, no one holds his breath that this understanding can be achieved before 8 May. The delegate stated: "It will even be very difficult to achieve this before April 1984, the date of the autonomous elections."

Coalition Government

For Ramon Jauregui, a possible coalition government would tone down the demands to the state, would internally unify politics in the Basque Country and would lead to a 3-year process of Basque political change while the socialists govern in Spain.

Meanwhile, the reality of each day continues to yield friction and conflicts. Transfers continue to cause blisters. In a recent comment, Mario Fernandez, vice president of the Basque government, stated: "If someone wants to carry

out the transfer policy with the Enterrria report as his bible, let him think about the consequences."

The young government delegate has one basic idea and it is that there is no bible for this. He has a philosophy that comes from Madrid: it refers to the sincere and real desire of the socialist government to complete the autonomous development of the Basque autonomous community.

He added: "By making that simple and superficial criticism, the PNV and its government deliberately hide the fact that what remains to be discussed concerning transfers is the most technically and politically complex part of the statute. They hide the important agreements we have achieved in key areas and the public commitment made by the government to complete the development of the statute of Guernica this year."

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CSO: 3548/349

ETA SILENCE IN PRADO KIDNAPPING VIEWED AS PLOY

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 14 Apr 83 p 21

[Article by Juan Roldan: "ETA Military Seems to Merge Economic Motive, Election Pressure in Diego Prado Kidnapping"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics]

[Text] The 20 days of silence that ETAm [Basque Fatherland and Liberty Group-Military] has observed as of today concerning the conditions for the release of Diego Prado y Colon de Carvajal not only deeply "distress" his family but "surprise" the people in government and police circles directly involved in the search for the 53-year-old banker since 25 March.

In spite of the silence which is unquestionably partly due to the kidnappers' need to protect their hiding place--which the police forces still think is in the northern Madrid area--sources from the present and past administration agree that the motive of the kidnapping is mainly economic. There is also the need, given the proximity of municipal elections, to increase support for radical nationalism in the Basque Country.

Political circles familiar with the Basque situation commented: "The harsh blows by ETA always occur outside the Basque Country because that is where it demonstrates that it has a powerful organization. Also this way it lessens /rejection/ from its sympathizers in the north. Diego Prado's kidnapping can also be a warning to the party in government to lower its electoral aspirations in Vizcaya and Alava."

The "combing operation" in the Pilar district and other districts in the northern part of Madrid has not achieved the initial objective of discovering the whereabouts of Diego Prado. It has forced the police to reveal--and partly terminate--the secret investigation that they have been carrying out for a year to monitor the Madrid command of ETAm. Sources in the Ministry of the Interior justify this operation by the number of clues. In the opinion of the government, it has served to demonstrate popular support for the fight against terrorism. However, technicians in this area knew that it was practically condemned to failure.

Closing such an extensive area was impossible, according to those sources. This has already been demonstrated by foreign experience and even in our

country when it was attempted in 1977 because of the abductions of Oriol and Villaescusa. They added that it is possible to blockade a street and, at most, a few blocks but it is very difficult to successfully execute an operation of this type under the circumstances here.

Fight Against ETA

The new socialist government is fighting the ETA like the UCD [Democratic Center Union] did, with the same legal instruments and similar police plans. There seem to be some differences in the political approach to the /Basque question/ as a whole although it is still too soon to judge the work of the party in power now. In general, there is agreement after analyzing the operational and economic structure of the terrorist organization.

After the separation between the VII and VIII Assembly of ETA Political and Military, it is believed that the ETAm branch will remain at the head of the organization with the support of groups like the autonomous commandos and members of the VIII Assembly. As to finances, the most profitable economic method at this time is the /revolutionary tax/. However, it is going through a transformation. It no longer affects only the largest capital in the Basque Country but has spread to middle and professional classes which provide smaller quantities but more numerous ones.

The skill with which ETA /launders/ its money is recognized by this government and the past Spanish government. It is estimated that ETAm keeps some 500 people in southern France and an indeterminate number, due to the distinction between legal and liberated, in the Basque Country. As bank robberies progressively diminish due to increased security, the only /income/ that could be found would be ransoms from abductions but this is also very difficult.

In this field, as in preventing terrorist actions, the efforts of the authorities are aimed toward an improvement of the intelligence network as close as possible to ETA. In this operation, it is recognized that the French authorities contribute some information but it is still /very fragmentary/ by both sides in general, according to Spanish police sources.

Political circles outside the PSOE [Spanish Socialist Workers Party] think that perhaps the party strategy in Euskadi is not the best at this time. It gives the impression that it wants to weaken the Basque Nationalist Party and even lower its tone, with some exceptions, in contacts between the two parties and the central and autonomous governments.

People who have negotiated the rapprochement to the /ETA Political and Military members/ through Euskadiko Ezkerra in the past had an important interlocutor, Mario Onaindia, since 1981. They think that another "political action" of the same type is necessary now with the aid of all the nationalist parties in order to find the suitable /interlocutor/ with ETAm. The "peace table" operation has been discarded due to its anticipated ineffectiveness. However, it is thought that after the local elections on 8 May, the time and the results in the Basque Country could make it more propitious.

The minister of the interior, Jose Barrionuevo, is an advocate of the future /penitents law/ if all the parliamentary forces agree on the form since they already agree on the idea. The minister believes that its application will be effective in spite of recognizing the large problems for those /ETA members/ who want to use it due to pressures of every type that they receive from the organization.

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CSO: 3548/349

ANTI-TERROR FRONT KEY TO PRESERVING NATIONAL UNITY

Madrid ABC in Spanish 29 Mar 83 p 15

[Editorial: "Unity in the Face of Terrorism"]

[Text] Another outbreak of terrorist violence cut short the life of a young national policeman this weekend in San Sebastian, while two abductions by ETA remain unsolved. The device, placed in a narrow street of San Sebastian, capital of Guipuzcoa, posed a serious threat of material and possibly personal harm. An attempt to deactivate the device was made in a situation of high risk for the police force. The risk was weighed and accepted. The outcome of the attempt is already known. The valiant sacrifice of the National Security Force, which operates in the Basque provinces with the same sense of responsibility and dedication as it does anywhere else in the country, is not enough. The struggle against terrorism, as we have pointed out so many times, demands a global strategy; from adequate responses on a variety of fronts that range from the first line, which includes the national police, the Civil Guard and the Superior Police Corps to that of social dignity, with the necessary cooperation from the citizens; it also demands political action by the parties and in the institutions. All of this is necessary. Enough effectiveness so that separatist terrorism can be contained once and for all can only be attained with the frank and decisive cooperation of the political forces.

Terrorism becomes possible under a combination of factors whose complex and diverse nature demands cooperation in opposing it. One helps separatist terrorism by asserting that within Spain there are other nations distinct from the Spanish nation. Separatism is also helped when nationalist positions are taken against the keystone of national unity. Terrorist action feeds on ambiguous and timid references made to it from a permissive philosophy. And it is supported when its criminal significance is veiled in the inconsistency of an autonomism that oscillates between the reduction to a minimum of the unifying bonds and the maximum glorification of the differentiating characteristics.

Society's imperative answer to terrorism is weakened by this framework of conditions. The impertinence of the accomplices of terror remains unanswered. The payment of the so-called "revolutionary tax" is accepted as the price of insurance, and militancy in the local nationalist force is

taken also as an alibi or as a remote guarantee against the terror. Attitudes like that of the General Federation of Vizayan Businessmen, who unanimously oppose extortion, are a fortress of dignity. In confronting ETA only global action assisted by honest and brave patriotism is effective. Besides, where the government cannot offer proper protection, any defense is legitimate. Ambiguity as a form of complicity would be illegitimate.

9907

CSO: 3548/315

RENEWED CALL FOR BASQUE-POLICE COOPERATION: ANTI-ETA MARCH

Madrid YA in Spanish 29 Mar 83 p 8

[Article by C. Muro: "Barrionuevo Again Asks Basques for Cooperation With Police"]

[Text] San Sebastian--"There can be no doubt of the support needed now by the police, inasmuch as it is a democratic institution defending the rights and the freedom of the Spaniards and the Basques," said the minister of interior, Jose Barrionuevo, during a press conference that took place early yesterday afternoon in San Sebastian. The minister visited the Guipuzcoan capital for the second time in 3 days--last Saturday he attended the funeral of a National Police corporal first class murdered by ETA in Oyarzun--with the purpose of attending the funeral mass for the eternal rest of the 27-year-old National Police ammunition handler, Aniano Sotil, native of La Iniesta (Zamora).

Through several calls to various Basque communications media, ETA claimed responsibility for the attack. The religious ceremony, celebrated in the parish church of the Good Shepherd, was attended by the minister as well as by Felix Alcala Galiano, chief inspector in the National Police; the Councillor to the Basque government Interior Ministry, Luis Maria Retolaza; the government's general representative in the autonomous community, Ramon Jauregui; the civil governor of Guipuzcoa, Jose Julian Elorriaga; the province's general representative Javier Aizarna; the mayor San Sebastian, Jesus Maria Alcaín and various army, National Police and Civil Guard leaders. Also present in the church were the widow and the parents of the victim as well as representatives of different political parties, among them the general secretary of the Basque Socialist Party [PSE]--PSOE [Spanish Socialist Workers Party], Jose Maria Benegas.

In his homily, the parish priest of the church of the Good Shepherd, Miguel Antuan, emphasized the special work of the deactivator, affirming that "the national policeman died while serving others;" further on the priest said, "Aniano Sotil is an example of heroism," and asked that prayers be said for Juan Martinez Aguiliano, corporal first class in the National Police, seriously wounded during the same incident and who at the present time is struggling for his life.

Acclamations by the Minister

At the end of the funeral service, attended by a large group of the faithful, the minister of interior acclaimed Spain, the Basque Country, the constitution, the National Police and the king. After having been accorded military honors, the casket containing the mortal remains of Aniano Sotil was transferred to the Fuenterrabia airport, from where it was taken by air to his native town.

When the funeral was over "corpore in Sepulto" those officials present at the ceremony went to Carquizano Street, opposite the commercial establishment Portobello, where the device that caused the death of one national policeman and serious injuries to another had been placed. There a ranking officer of the ammunition handlers explained to the minister of interior how the event took place. Jose Barrionuevo made a floral offering and moments later a prayer for the dead was said, after which the various officials went to the hospital of Our Lady of Aranzazu in San Sebastian, in whose intensive care unit the national policeman Juan Manuel Martinez, whose leg had to be amputated and who is still in serious condition, is a patient. At the hospital they asked about the present condition of the injured man and afterwards the minister of the interior returned to the government headquarters in Guipuzcoa, where he held a brief press conference with the reporters.

Barrionuevo gave a biographical sketch of the two national policemen, victims of these tragic events, mentioning "the high degree of professionalism of Aniano Sotil, married, father of a son and assigned to Guipuzcoa 4 years earlier," and summoned the Basque people to "collaborate with the police in the solution of these problems." Regarding the possible celebration of a mass for peace, the minister of interior seemed skeptical, although he said "There is no doubt of the good intentions of the president of the Basque government, Carlos Garaichochea." He also announced to the reporters his next trip to the Basque Country, which will not be related to any attack and during which he plans to hold meetings with groups and persons representing the Basque Country.

A Demonstrations Against Terrorism Convened for Tomorrow

The political parties PNV [Basque Nationalist Party], PSE-PSOE, EE [Basque Left], PCE-EPK [Spanish Communist Party-Basque Communist Party], AP [Popular Alliance], UL [Liberal Union] and CDS [Democratic and Social Center] have convoked for tomorrow, 30 March, a joint demonstration in San Sebastian under the slogan "No To Terrorism".

With this meeting the political parties "condemn all terrorist activities and their perpetrators at the same time that we show solidarity with the family and friends of the victims and demand the immediate release of the persons abducted and the end to all terrorist activities."

The political parties recall that "lately the terrorist organizations are increasing their attacks on the Basque society with constant explosions and threats of bombing of public and private establishments, abductions, blackmail and threats against life."

"We exhort the businessmen--concludes the plea--not to pay the revolutionary tax, which only serves to support terrorism, and to continue struggling in spite of the difficulties; the workers, not to be tricked by the false revolutionaries, who only bring misfortune to the working class; and the citizens in general to mobilize against terrorism and collaborate with all the democratic institutions in their struggle against terror."

9907

CSO: 3548/315

PNV SCORED FOR USING TERROR ISSUE AS POLITICAL LEVER

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 4 Apr 83 pp 1,11

[Article by Jose Luis Barberia: "The Basque Nationalist Party Asks the Government to Adopt a Receptive Attitude As a Prerequisite to Fighting the ETA"; passages in slantlines printed in italics]

[Text] The chairman of the National Council of the Basque Nationalist Party (PNV), Xabier Arzallus, during a meeting held in Bilbao on the occasion of Basque Fatherland Day, yesterday urged the government to maintain a receptive attitude toward the demands his party has made as a prerequisite to PNV cooperation in the fight against the ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty Group]. This proposal was answered by the secretary general of the Basque Socialist Party (PSE), Txiki Benegas, in plain language: "The PNV is availing itself of terrorism to make political demands on the government."

The PNV leader's appeal came 1 day after the PNV National Council issued a public statement of the prior conditions it was setting for it to decisively fight terrorism: repeal of the Autonomy Process Accommodation Constitution (LOAPA), complete implementation of the Autonomy Statute and elimination of the figurehead of a civil governor in the Basque Country. Lending a distinctive color of his own to his party's declaration, Arzallus was explicit during his speech yesterday in Bilbao when he asserted that, "if they believe that the PNV is essential to the pacification of this country, let them pay attention to what we are asking for. They will have to listen to us if they want us to give our all." However, he immediately added: "One thing is very clear: They want us to finish /them/ off and then they will finish us off."

This PNV proposal was immediately answered by PSE-PSOE [Spanish Socialist Workers Party] secretary general Txiki Benegas who, in several statements distributed by his party, assured us that imposing conditions to fight the ETA implies exploitation of the existence of terrorism in order to make political demands on the national government. "All this," Benegas said, "is inadmissible, serious and discouraging because it comes from the party that governs the Basque Country, although I'm convinced that some PNV members and voters would like to hear another message from their PNV leaders to put an end to the shedding of blood in the Basque Country."

Bilbao—PNV National Council chairman Xabier Arzallus yesterday urged the national government to assume a receptive attitude toward PNV demands as a

prerequisite to his party's full cooperation in the fight against the ETA. The PNV leader's appeal came 1 day after the PNV National Council issued a public statement of its conditions, among which are full implementation of the Autonomy Statute, repeal of the LOAPA and elimination of the figureheads of civil governors in the Basque Provinces.

Amidst the enthusiastic applause of the PNV rank and file at the keynote meeting held yesterday in Bilbao on the occasion of Basque Fatherland Day, Xabier Arzallus said: "If they believe that the PNV is essential to this country, let them pay attention to what we are asking for; they will have to listen to us if they want us to give our all." And he added: "One thing is very clear: They want us to finish /them/ off and then they will finish us off."

The chairman of the PNV National Council, who said he was convinced that his party bothers the PSOE much more than does the ETA per se and the Popular Unity, launched severe attacks on the Basque Socialists, whom he described as "a mere appendage of Madrid" and of whom he said: "They have assumed an unacceptable course of action." Combining irony, sarcasm and humor, Xabier Arzallus sought to ridicule the leaders of other parties, using a calm, almost chatty tone which he only very sporadically interrupted. Taking up the kidnaping of Jesus Guibert Azkue, a PNV member being held by the Anticapitalist Autonomous Commandos, the PNV leader warned: "Woe to them if they touch so much as a hair of Mr Guibert's head!" a sentence he repeated twice in succession, thus giving rise to the applause of those attending the meeting, who filled the Buenos Aires Theater in Bilbao.

"If we haven't celebrated this Basque Fatherland Day in the streets," he said, "it is not because we PNV adherents feel lukewarm about it, but because we can't always be in the streets." And then he said: "Soon we'll call on you to go out into the streets in defense of the /Basque/ law, which the PSOE has taken to the Supreme Court."

Arzallus, who at various points in his speech bitterly criticized several of the news media in the Basque Country and in Madrid, delivered a message of hope to PNV sympathizers for the future of the language and Basque autonomy: "Hil da zegoena, piztu egin da (he who was dead has been resuscitated)," he said, before describing the PNV as a party that specializes in running and winning marathons. The chairman of the PNV National Council, who is to relinquish his post this very year as prescribed by his party's bylaws, discounted press commentaries to the effect that the Basque Government is slowly crumbling and the /president/, Carlos Garaikoetxea, and Arzallus himself are on the verge of resigning their posts. "I would rather be serving wine in a PNV house than be president of some other party," he maintained, delighting the PNV public, then going on to say: "We may all be tired, but let me make it quite clear that there are no desertions here as in other parties."

In the domain of transfers of autonomy, the PNV leader said that his party will continue to reject "the rotten apples," refusing to accept those transfers not provided with sufficient budget funding. "With half the money Madrid gets," he noted, "we would change the Basque health care system from top to bottom." The president of the Basque Parliament, Juan Jose Pujana, and the candidate

for mayor of Bilbao, Jose Manuel Robles, dominated the remainder of the speeches at the Basque Fatherland Day meeting, which took place under the watchword: "Euskadi, gure aberria; euskara, gure hizkuntza (our fatherland, the Basque Country; our language, Basque)." Juan Jose Pujana and Jose Manuel Robles' speeches dealt with the /Basque language/, Navarra, the development of the statute and the figure of Sabina Arana Goiri, the founder of the PNV.

"While it may seem paradoxical, they probably understand us better in terms of the effort we are making -- which is why they try to trip us up so much -- in the national government than among the radical /patriots/," Basque Government /President/ Carlos Garaikoetxea said yesterday afternoon at a meeting in Elizondo (Navarra) attended by over 1,000 people on the occasion of the celebration of Basque Fatherland Day, a meeting called for by the Navarra PNV under the watchword: "Our fatherland, the Basque Country. Our language, Basque." Carmelo C. Ridruejo has informed us that Garaikoetxea demanded the release of Jesus Guibert and Diego de Prado in his speech.

Garaikoetxea Assures Us That There Is No Crisis

Garaikoetxea warned his listeners that "in this election we are going to have to stand for poisonous propaganda such as we have not seen in the /best/ of times." With respect to the rumors that the Basque Government is going through a crisis, the /president/ said that he had been bombarded over this by the public, that he wanted to make it clear that "here no one is throwing in the towel. As much as they might like to. Let no one get "anxious" thinking that we are going to throw in the towel, that we are going to stop fighting before the last day of our lives for what Sabino Arana said: /Gora Euskadi askatuta/ (long live a free Basque Country)."

The criticisms of the "political monopoly the PNV is trying to impose on Basque institutions" and the "PSOE's /obstructionist/ attitude with regard to the matter of autonomy," furthermore, sum up the content of the Basque Left meeting in Bilbao at which the chief figures of that party spoke. Most of the speeches dealt with the need for developing a policy of Basque national construction, a watchword in terms of which the Basque Left meant Basque Fatherland Day.

11,466

CSO: 3548/320

PAPER QUESTIONS RECOMMENDATION TO BUILD NEW NUCLEAR PLANT

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 1 Apr 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Supplementary Reports on the Need for a Big Power Plant"]

[Text] The slowdown in the growth of electricity consumption in comparison with estimates made in the early 1970's has been like a cold shower for the power companies. As a result of calculations that have not materialized, there is in fact too much production capacity in our country and new capacity is not needed, at least not for the next few years. Primarily representing the power companies, the Electricity Supply Advisory Committee has recommended that power capacity be increased in the early 1990's. They estimate that by that time consumption will be 50 percent greater than it is now.

The estimate written into the advisory committee's general plan is based on the notion that the rate of growth of electricity consumption will be greater than the increase in total energy consumption. Because of this, in less than 10 years time we would need a new major nuclear power plant. The advisory committee has abandoned coal as a more costly alternative than nuclear power.

The general plan was, however, not approved without differences of opinion. Two members submitted opinions that differed from that of the report. In them the general plan was chiefly criticized for not entertaining alternatives. The need estimates are based on relatively strong and steady economic growth expectations, the realization of which we may rightly doubt.

The planning of a long-term electricity supply is an understandably difficult task. Need estimates extending 10 years into the future always contain a particularly big margin of error. The currently prevailing overcapacity is an obvious example of this fact. While fluctuations in energy consumption caused by the oil crisis may be regarded as exceptional, it would, on the other hand, be exceedingly optimistic to once again believe in a return to steady and certain economic growth. The general plan has been formulated along largely the same lines as a result of which we now have too much electric power.

The advisory committee plan to a certain extent leaks information on power company objectives, which do not necessarily in all respects coincide with the public interest. Among other things, the companies are pursuing goals relating to employment and dismissals which, however, must not alone be decisive when

deciding on investments involving several billion markkas. On the other hand, the need for a major power plant cannot be completely disputed.

We must react to the growth estimate as a basis for the general plan with reservations. There is also reason for the new government to prepare the supplementary reports required in developing the need for capacity. The energy report prepared at the Joensuu Institute, which was commissioned by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, offers a new angle of investigation. Energy conservation, through concentration on which imported energy but also the need for electricity could be reduced, was proposed as an alternative in this longer-range study. The study made in Joensuu is based on really big assumptions.

The general plan that has just been drawn up must not be the only document on the basis of which the Council of State will in future grant permits for the construction of power plants. What is needed are the supplementary reports the newly-elected parliamentary representatives have called for, precisely as concerns nuclear power. As for the power companies, they should note the fact that of all the parties only the Conservative Party is to some extent in favor of nuclear power, but it too reservedly so. The others, on the other hand, seem to represent almost the opposite view. We may expect viable alternatives from our parliamentary representatives as a counterbalance to the Electricity Supply Advisory Committee's offer. Finding them also presupposes additional reports, the lack of which troubled the drafting of the general plan. Sufficient time will also have to be reserved for parliamentary representatives to familiarize themselves with difficult energy problems whose solution may not be dictated by reasons of expediency and sentiment.

11,466
CSO: 3617/103

STUDY FINDS ENERGY CONSUMPTION COULD DROP THOUGH GNP RISES

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 28 Mar 83 p 23

[Article: "Energy Consumption Could Decrease Without Lowering Production or Standard of Living"]

[Text] Finland's energy consumption can be reduced by the year 2050 regardless of the standard of living even though our country's total production will double. This conclusion was reached by the Karelian Research Institute at Joensuu College, which presents better energy conservation as well as the more extensive use of domestic renewable fuels as the means for accomplishing this.

In the report it is stated that by applying the latest knowledge and technology in industry, building plans, and household appliances, among other things, the total consumption of energy could at its best in the future be even less than half of the present level of consumption. It is also assumed that energy conservation technology will become less expensive as it becomes more prevalent, and at the same time more effective conservation measures will also be developed.

The report emphasizes that the conservation exchange now being outlined will not happen by itself, but it will require the adoption of an alternative as an energy policy goal. The technology required by the conservation alternative already exists for the most part so that implementation could begin even immediately if so desired.

According to Professor Kyosti Pulliainen, the director of the research institute, there are still potential methods of improving energy management in industry even though already existing conservation solutions are being extensively implemented. The same applies to the construction industry as well as to individual households. The intent is to gradually make conservation solutions more prevalent and not to scrap existing production machinery, for example.

The study proposes two alternatives, of which one is based on retaining the present structure of energy use and the other is based on conservation and domestic fuel consumption. In the present alternative the production of nuclear and coal power will increase, but at the same time its cost will also increase as the prices of raw materials, among other things, increase and

also because of environmental demands. This alternative also places a greater burden on the balance of payments since imports of foreign fuels will increase.

The conservation alternative favors wind, solar, biogas, and geothermal systems. It is assumed that this technology will become cheaper as it becomes more prevalent. The conservation alternative is also clearly less dependent on foreign solutions and development according to the report.

In the present or basic alternative oil would be compensated for by solid fuels, heat transfer, and electricity, half of the electricity would be produced in centralized coal or nuclear power plants and the municipal heating system would be similar to the present system.

In the conservation alternative there would not be any large power plants at all, half of the electricity would be produced in connection with industrial processes and municipal heating, a third by hydropower, and the remainder by wind and small hydropower plants. In the conservation alternative district heating would be accomplished with low heat, in which solar heat and heat pumps could be used.

10576

CSO: 3617/100

U.S. SAID TO PRESSURE NETHERLANDS, NORWAY ON NATURAL GAS

Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 25 Mar 82 pp 1, 11

[Article by Sytze Van Der Zee and others: "Dutch Exports Would Have to Rise Quickly: United States Puts Netherlands and Norway Under Pressure Over Gas Exports"]

[Text] Washington, 25 Mar--The American government is bringing pressure to bear on the Netherlands and Norway to agree upon a sort of division of responsibilities with respect to natural gas exports. While the Netherlands would have to increase its production and export during the 1980's in order to cover Western European needs, Norway would have to assume this responsibility in the 1990's. The Netherlands and Norway have thus far had a restrained reaction.

Last week U.S. President Ronald Reagan and his secretary of state, George Shultz, raised this point during discussions at the White House with Prime Minister Lubbers.

According to the Americans, the Netherlands should be able to buy the more expensive Norwegian natural gas in the 1990's with the extra profits from their increased natural gas export. This matter was raised a month ago as well during the visit of Norwegian Prime Minister Kare Willoch to Washington.

In the meantime, the American government has still not given up its opposition to the Western European-Russian natural gas project; it fears also that a gap will arise in the early 1990's in Western European natural gas supplies. By that time, Dutch natural gas exports will gradually decrease. However, Norway will not be capable of increasing its production until 1994-95 because of technical problems. Western Europe could thus fall into a position in which it could be blackmailed after 1985, when the Russians will be delivering their natural gas.

For this reason, Washington would like to see Norway and the Netherlands enter into a cooperative relationship in which agreements are made on production and exports. Moreover, both countries would have to be prepared

to make additional investments in the infrastructure, so that production can be increased. Norway especially is confronted with major technical problems because the gas is now coming from the North Sea.

The American government has in fact been trying since 1981 to move The Hague and Oslo towards closer cooperation. The direct motive was the Russian natural gas project, to which President Reagan had and still has serious objections for political and strategic reasons. The United States fears that Western Europe will become too dependent on the Soviet Union in the area of energy. After some study, it came to the conclusion at that time that the Western European potential for energy supply can be increased considerably.

To this end it would well be necessary, however, that the Norwegians and the Netherlands, as the two largest Western European exporters of natural gas, attune their policies to one another and that the Norwegian natural gas sources be developed more quickly than planned by the government in Oslo. According to the Norwegian government, the large gas fields in the North Sea, especially the Troll field, cannot be exploited until the second half of the 1990's. For their part, the Americans found that the Western Europeans could better put their money into the exploitation of these fields than into the Russian gas project.

After the Americans had finally been convinced that an accelerated Norwegian production was indeed a very difficult matter due to technical problems, they came forth with their proposal for a division of responsibilities for the 1980's and 1990's. In their eyes, this was an alternative as well to the natural gas project with the Soviet Union, as President Reagan emphasized last summer.

Reagan's remarks were poorly received especially in Norway. Although the Norwegian government says that it has an eye on the political and strategic side of the matter, it regarded the public statement as meddling in domestic policy. The entire energy policy is already very sensitive in Norway, with its extremely active environmental movement. It is hoped that at all costs the country can be kept from developing into a sort of Western European Saudi Arabia.

For this reason, the Norwegian embassy in Washington produced a memorandum at the end of last year in which light was thrown on the history of Norwegian natural gas and future possibilities. In this way, it hopes to arouse more understanding for the Norwegian viewpoint in the White House as well as on Capitol Hill, so that slips such as Reagan's can be prevented. In the memorandum, it is pointed out that all the natural gas that is being produced before 1990 has already been sold to Western European buyers. Negotiations on supplies in the 1990's have just begun.

The most important Norwegian natural gas fields are presently the Ekofisk field, with yearly production of 13.2 billion cubic meters, and the Frigg field, with 10.5 billion.

Essential for the 1990's will be the Sleipner and Troll fields, in which the exploitable natural gas reserves are estimated at 200 billion and 1.6 trillion cubic meters respectively. The problem with the Troll field is that there is oil above the natural gas. As long as oil is being drawn from the North Sea—approximately 700 million barrels in all—the natural gas field will not yet be fully exploitable. Furthermore, new technology must be developed for the Troll field, because the ocean there is more than 300 meters deep. If it were possible to have devised a plan for development in the course of 1985, the Troll field would produce approximately 30 billion cubic meters of natural gas per year by 1995 or 1996. The Norwegians estimate their total natural gas reserves at 2.5 trillion cubic meters, of which two-thirds is thus in the Troll field. In this sense, it has been determined that it is necessary, in view of the inconsiderable extent of the Norwegian economy, to carefully plan oil and gas activities, so that other sectors are not hurt.

The question of Dutch-Norwegian natural gas will possibly be raised again at the end of May, when the financial and economic summit between the large industrial nations will be held in the American city Williamsburg. The Netherlands will not be present. The energy studies agreed upon after Reagan withdrew his sanctions against the Western European-Russian natural gas project will have to come up at this occasion. Under study, among other things, is how Western Europe can keep from becoming too dependent on Russian energy.

Thus reports our correspondent.

Reconsideration

In November the General Energy Council (AER) advised the Dutch government not to export any more natural gas before 1990 than that which is now stipulated in the contracts. According to the energy council, new export commitments could indeed be negotiated, in so far as they are offset by corresponding amounts of imported gas, either simultaneously or not.

The AER brought out this report at the request of former Minister of Economic Affairs Terlouw. He had requested it with an eye on the reconsideration of natural gas policy. This reconsideration is connected with the fall in domestic gas use and the favorable development of domestic gas reserves.

According to the AER, Netherlands can never assume the considerable supply commitments of Norway and the Soviet Union, because our gas supplies are much smaller.

The Lubbers cabinet must yet determine its viewpoint on the AER recommendation and on the natural gas policy that it is to carry out.

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CSO: 3614/90

FRENCH REPORT ON 'TECHNOLOGY, GROWTH, EMPLOYMENT' FOR WILLIAMSBURG

International Cooperation Desired

Paris LE MONDE in French 29 Mar 83 p 19

[Article by Paul Fabra: "For the Williamsburg Summit: A Nice Program . . . On Paper"]

[Text] That one must not expect too much from the summit meeting due to take place in Williamsburg, Virginia at the end of May has been initially illustrated by the fact that the host country, the United States, has made it known that it considers it pointless to put out a final communique and make out a specific agenda for discussion. This takes an opposite course, as it were, to the June 1982 Versailles conference to which the French president and his special representative, Mr Jacques Attali, had wanted to give a special polish.

At Versailles Mr Francois Mitterrand seemed to attach quite special importance to a report entitled "Technology, Employment, and Growth", which served as the theme of his opening speech. In that speech the French chief of state proposed an "immense" concerted "effort" in investment and training based on the idea that in the future technological progress could, far from being a source of additional "contradictions" for capitalism, be as it always has been in the past a generator of employment and prosperity. Subsequently a working group was set up that was made up of (high-level) representatives of the seven countries participating in the summits (the United States, France, the FRG, Great Britain, Italy, Canada, and Japan) and of the EEC, a secretariat for the work being provided by a French institution, CESTA [Center for Advanced Scientific and Technological Studies], which is run by Mr Yves Stourdze. The working group's report has just been made public.

The conclusions arrived at by the experts are not likely to give the Williamsburg meeting the momentum that it might perhaps need. One might imagine that it could hardly be otherwise. However, in the present climate of gloom, it is certainly not a bad thing to remind the public that our economic system

has no reason to feel it is at its last gasp at this time when an enormous savings effort must be generated in order to finance a new and special industrial revolution. But the specific responsibility of governments is not to hold forth about the future of mankind. That responsibility ought to be to remedy serious disturbances (inflation, foreign indebtedness, monetary instability, etc.) the consequences of which are producing unemployment at a time when we have to muster up our forces, and which are giving rise to stagnation when we should be generating a sizable "surplus" with a view to creating needed capital.

The report adds nothing to one's understanding of what is happening, but people will say that it is to its credit that at least it has forced French Socialists and American liberals into agreeing on a common text in which it is acknowledged that, on the one hand, "the introduction of new technologies into markets is mainly a matter for the industrial and commercial sectors" and that, on the other hand, "international cooperation is more desirable than ever, particularly to promote long-term and high-risk research and development projects."

The report ends by setting out 18 cooperation projects, 8 of which would be "led" by France: food technologies, high-speed trains, housing in poor countries, advanced robotics, the impact of new technologies on traditional industries, an international network of biotechnologies, education and training using new technologies, and fast reactors. A nice program . . . on paper.

Main Points of Report

Paris LE FIGARO in French 28 Mar 83 p 11

[Article by Alain Vernay: "Technology, Growth and Employment"]

[Text] Two months before the Williamsburg developed-country summit, the seven heads of state and government and the Community representatives who took part in the Versailles summit have just given the go-ahead for publication of the general policy report that they had commissioned last June to be done by a working group--a report on "the prospects offered by new technologies, the stakes involved, and their problems, particularly with regard to growth and employment."

With the help of an international general secretariat run by Yves Stourdze, head of CESTA, the group of representatives of the heads of state and government--chaired by France--carried out that report-writing mission on a consensus basis. The French delegates were Jacques Attali and Prof Francois Gros.

The "Technology, Growth and Employment" report published today is a successful tour de force, since it emerges with unanimous recommendations on practical commitments which have gradually thawed the deep mistrust of our three biggest partners--Germany, the United States, and Japan--vis-a-vis a French plan. At Versailles that plan had been felt to be the manifestation of an ideological determination to institute a "new international technological order."

The 18 possible joint research projects, selected by the committee of staff representatives, indicated a will to get back to specifics. In 12 cases **they advocate research being under the auspices of 2 countries:** for example, for advanced robotics to be under France and Japan, and for high-speed trains to be under France and Germany--and furthermore this last example would be Germany's sole initiatory role. The leadership responsibility would fall to one country in only six cases: Thus it would fall to France for housing and urban planning for developing countries, to Great Britain for the acceptability of new technologies, to the Community for biology, to Japan for photosynthesis, to Canada for agriculture, and to the United States for the three major areas of long-distance sensing in space, high-energy physics, and the exploration of the solar system.

We are talking here only about cooperation proposals, about which there was no mention concerning either scientific methods or, for even more reason, financing. But the proposals give illustrative form to 18 conclusions and 18 recommendations which themselves give explicit form to the ambiguous statement by the participants at the Versailles summit regarding Francois Mitterrand's introductory report. This latter report had to do with "the revitalization of the world economy and a return to growth by realizing the vast prospects opened up by new technologies, particularly prospects in relation to job creation."

While the 47-page report filed today is successful as tasked in "giving the abovementioned objectives concrete form," it manages to do that only via quite a remarkable intellectual slalom, allowing the ambiguities present in its mission to persist.

Priority for Basic Research

1. It is impossible to completely hide the fact that there is a more direct connection between new technologies and growth than between new technologies and employment. The report indicates that today's innovation is improving the price-versus-production cost relationship via an increase in productivity, which enables recovery in investment and can prevent inflationary explosion. What is not said--and could not be said--in the report, is that there is a risk it will do away with old jobs in greater numbers than it creates new ones.

On the other hand, it is clearly stated in the report that most of the effort must be in the area of training "in order to promote the flexibility, mobility, and adjustment capacities of the work force," without reference to the likely future problems of man-robot ratios.

2. At the last summit there was strong and barely contained conflict between those countries which are convinced that progress, innovation, and productivity are private sector matters that need the constant stimulus of the market, and those countries, like France, which feel that progress must not only be spurred on but also be directed and managed by national and international government bodies.

The working group managed to agree in principle on a division of labor not lacking in realism, acknowledging the responsibilities of both the private and the government sides while suggesting that its 18 cooperation proposals be carried out in the area of basic research.

For our part, let us observe that even if these proposals are carried out, as is to be wished for, they will just be in addition to, on the one hand, joint ventures in the basic research area that already bring together a large number of big Japanese, American, and very often German companies and, on the other hand, European government research--especially in the ECNR's [European Council for Nuclear Research] area--and, more infrequently, European private sector research.

3. With regard to the Third World, and while paying special tribute to "the increasing number of multinational companies that are observing a code of conduct," the report stresses that the responsibility for directing and adapting technological effort in developing countries lies with their governments.

What follow-up to this document will there be at the forthcoming summit? It is too early to tell, but it is more likely that the document will be the beginning than that it will be the end of a positive debate among heads of state. There are three main reasons for that:

- Not often do heads of state and government find important subjects like "national policy for science promotion and advancement of knowledge, and its integration into the political and social activity of international cooperation in those areas" unworthy of their attention.

Watching Out For Protectionism

- The need for compatibility in basic research and for the will to cooperate: in more than one capital city those items are already appearing to be essential in order to avert the danger of a new protectionism in time--a

protectionism which would stand in the way of technological transfers during the 1980's just as protectionism previously stood in the way of movements of goods.

- Faced with the Japanese Government's suggestion at Williamsburg to jointly undertake major tasks, comparable to the labors of Hercules throughout the world, some heads of state are going to prefer to put forward less ambitious partnership plans in research.

In any case, nothing is going to prevent the Americans, the Japanese, and the Germans from feeling that these joint efforts are secondary or to prevent nations from going off separately via the national efforts of their big companies spurred on in the market.

9631

CS0: 3519/419

BRIEFS

RECORD-LOW STRIKE LOSSES--The take-over of government by the four-leaf-clover parties has not led to any further strikes than normally. On the contrary, the number of strike days has dropped markedly. This appears from a new report from the Department of Statistics. Even if the nonsocialist four-leaf-clover government was in power during the last 4 months of 1982, Denmark, last year, experienced the lowest number of lost working days as a result of strikes in 10 years. The number of working days lost in 1982 as a result of labor conflicts has been calculated at 92,700, and the fourth quarter of the year accounts for only 15,800 of this figure. The strike losses of the trades and industries were thus below the low 1982 average during the latter part of the year, when the nonsocialist government had taken over. The number of lost working days last year of 92,700 is the lowest figure during the entire economic crisis. We have to go back all the way to 1972 to find a lower number of working days lost on account of strikes and lockouts. In 1981, the number of lost working days was thus as high as 651,600, and, in 1980, the figure was 186,700. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 8 Apr 83 Sect III p 14] 7262

CSO: 3613/92

HOME RULE GOVERNMENT, ICELAND AGREE ON DIRECT AIR ROUTE

Godthaab GRONLANDSPOSTEN in Danish 9 Mar 83 p 2

[Text] The home rule government and the government of Iceland intend to open an air route between the two neighboring countries. This year cooperation between the two North Atlantic nations will increase and direct connections between the countries are needed. This became clear after previous connections were discontinued. Everyone in Greenland will be happy to see the route reopened.

The home rule government often is attacked for becoming too involved with foreign policy matters. When it comes to Iceland and Greenland, however, such accusations are out of place. Iceland has close ties with the Kingdom of Denmark. Iceland and Greenland have strong cultural and historical bonds. We are understood throughout Iceland when we speak Danish. We are both fishing nations and there are many common traits in our ways of thinking.

Close cooperation between the two countries is extremely desirable. Through the years Iceland has been extremely important as a place for our Greenlandic sheep farmers to learn their trade and Icelandic experts now will help develop our agricultural plans in Greenland. Undoubtedly, fruitful cooperation also may be developed in the area of fishing.

It is not remarkable that the home rule government has taken the initiative to reopen the discontinued route. The national treasury is a shareholder in Gronlandsfly and the home rule chairman is a board member of the airline.

Jonathan Motzfeldt has stated that the government is willing to pay for a small deficit. As far as we know, this also is true of our neighbor country.

But is it not possible for an air route between the capital cities of these two countries to break even?

9336

CSO: 3613/84

PAPER APPLAUDS GREENLAND INITIATIVE ON AIR ROUTE TO ICELAND

Godthaab GRONLANDSPOSTEN in Danish 9 Mar 83 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] Jonathan Motzfeldt, Lars Emil Johansen, and Moses Olsen of the home rule government conducted negotiations this past weekend with the Icelandic Communications Minister Stengrimmur Hermansson concerning the possible establishment of an air route between the two neighboring countries. It was agreed that such a route should be established this year.

Now Gronlandsfly and Islandair will examine the problem of which route would be most appropriate. An air route between Godthaab and Reykjavik could be established. The chairman of the home rule government stated previously that the government was willing to pay for a small deficit.

Iceland's president Vigdis Finnbogadottir already has been invited to Godthaab for the opening of the route.

9336

CSO: 3613/84

SPD'S ROTH ON UNEMPLOYMENT, ECONOMIC GROWTH

Bonn VORWAERTS in German 7 Apr 83 p 19

[Interview with Wolfgang Roth, chairman of SPD Economic Committee, by Hans Ehnert, Rudi Mews]

/Text/ The Chairman of the Economic Committee of the SPD wants to combine a better market for small businesses with more control of large ones.

Vorwaerts: Mr Roth, you demanded from the SPD a policy of the left center. What does this mean in terms of economic policy?

Wolfgang Roth: There are two possible reactions to the current economic crisis. On the one hand, one can dream about past models of economic policy which functioned previously. This direction is clearly indicated with the CDU/CSU, or especially with the FDP, which is practically trying a naive self-healing policy as in the fifties.

Vorwaerts: And on the other side?

Roth: One can implement a policy which is reform-oriented and which addresses the problems themselves. And that I call a center-left policy.

Vorwaerts: What problems are you talking about?

Roth: I see four factors: The first is the internalization of economic relationships and mutual dependencies, without our having a suitable and adequate international economic policy instrument for this. Secondly, a qualitatively unbounded, expansive economic growth has become intrinsically illogical, simply because the costs of growth exceed the utility of growth. This means: The response to unemployment cannot be the promotion of growth without any other consideration, but must be a qualitative growth policy.

Vorwaerts: This can only be a growth which combines economy and ecology, saves energy, and creates meaningful work, for example in environmental protection.

Roth: We have a great investment opportunity in areas where there is latent demand, which cannot at this time be satisfied through the market, especially in the environmental sector. I cannot buy the environment in shops or in supermarkets; this can be accomplished only by community investments.

Vorwaerts: How many jobs will this yield?

Roth: Three to four hundred thousand jobs can be created according to the employment program which we proposed before the election.

Vorwaerts: And what is the third factor for the center-left policy?

Roth: The third factor is to decouple wrong relationships: profit equals investment and investment equals profit. Profits do not automatically call forth investments, but, fueled by the high interest policy, are converted into monetary speculations. Furthermore, it is a myth that investment always creates jobs. The investments for the computerization and broad application of microelectronics, even in the service sector, for example, mean fewer jobs.

Vorwaerts: How are you going to decouple this myth in the minds of people?

Roth: Logically there is only one answer to this: the shortening of work time, for which there clearly is a visible demand. At this time, this is blocked by the catalog of taboos of the unions.

Vorwaerts: Who is going to finance the investments? The Government?

Roth: It is the character of an investment that it is not self-financed at the time when it becomes actual, but that advances are required, whether from public or private savings. I believe that Government here must do a lot more to move this ahead. If Government will not make an investment in environmental protection, social costs will arise later on which will be much higher. A typical case is deforestation. Here, the former savings of investment means for the desulfurization in power plant construction was a misplaced saving.

Vorwaerts: What is the fourth and last factor of the center-left policy?

Roth: It is the collapse of individual sectors because of international competitive conflicts. For the first time, we have the dramatic crisis situation, in which the sickness of an important sector infects the entire national economy. As a consequence - independent of the business climate - the national economy can hardly emerge from the crisis anymore.

Vorwaerts: New jobs have recently been created, at best, in middle-class enterprises. The large enterprises, which have received the Government allocations, have thus destroyed all the jobs. Will things go on like this?

Roth: In recent years, we have already steered over markedly towards the funding of small and medium businesses, which is probably the only area of economic policy where I fully agree with the policy of the old social-liberal government. But we have not yet completely mastered the destructive effect on small and medium businesses, which often proceeds from the bad planning of the large businesses. For example, the current crisis in the steel industry is the result of mismanagement in a powerful business. We need only consider the destruction this has wrought on medium businesses in regions where the steel crisis is raging. It would surely be erroneous to assume

that only Hoesch would be affected in Dortmund, if everything went wrong there. But all around successful medium and small businesses would be crushed in the collapse of the colossus. Here, a rational market-economic oriented policy can give the medium businesses some breathing space. This can certainly be linked with a government industrial policy on the level of large businesses. But at that level, it must be directed towards the avoidance of faulty planning and faulty developments. I would like to combine a market-economic oriented policy for small and medium businesses, that is for the sector that is not controlled by power but by the market, with stronger controls on large businesses.

Vorwaerts: What should the giants leave alone and what should the small ones do?

Roth: Faulty developments on a large scale such as technologically are necessary concentration processes, should be prevented. One should strive that precisely the small and medium businesses also should have opportunities in the technological innovation process.

Vorwaerts: Why is it that what you are now talking about was not actually implemented so much when the SPD was still the governing party?

Roth: The exclusive orientation towards growth processes was so entrenched, and indeed from the left to the right in practical economic policy, that only a long-term crisis could initiate the thinking process.

Vorwaerts: Doesn't that take a dangerously long time?

Roth: I don't consider a delay of about 5 to 10 years excessively long in practical political thinking. One must add that the science of economics now actually lags behind practical policy. The council of experts certainly lags behind in debates in the social-democratic party, as far as growth problems are concerned. Basically, it would have to be exactly the reverse for a science. It should promote practical economic policy.

Vorwaerts: How long, in your estimation, will the Kohl government need to learn from experience? Or in other words: Will it collapse before this?

Roth: The economic policy - in which Kohl has dreams of the past, especially under the influence of Count Lambsdorff - the FDP surely is the vanguard of a policy according to the criteria of Ludwig Erhard in the fifties - will collapse much faster than the ladies and gentlemen expect. An example for this is a comparable economic strategy in the USA, where one indeed observes that, after 2½ years, it is close to collapse.

8348
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OWNERS OF BERNER OY PROFILED

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 29 Mar 83 p 27

[Article by Pellervo Alanen: "Brothers and Adam Smith Directing Berner Inc."]

[Text] Political economist Adam Smith's "invisible hand" is still guiding the Berner Corporation, which is completing its 100th year. At least, this is the argument of the three brothers in the leadership of the firm. The firm's outer limits provide the framework of operations and market forces take care of the rest.

In 100 years the Berner Corporation has developed into a successful, medium-size conglomerate. Its sales volume for the just completed fiscal period was around 200 million markkaa and this is an improvement of 50 percent over the previous fiscal period. Soren Berner, the founder of the Norwegian firm, began unassumingly as a fish merchant. Now the firm directed by Harry, Erik, and Arne Berner is a significant producer and seller of technochemicals. In addition the firm actively functions as an agent in many areas.

"The internal strength of the family is behind the success of our firm," says Chairman of the Board Harry Berner. There is no conflict over power. We share the same office in our headquarters. There can be no scheming behind the other's back."

The Berner brothers share their office. In addition, the families spend their free time together and pursue the same interests. Berner Inc. is said to be Finland's most complete family corporation. This with even more reason since new growth has come to the company's activities.

The Berners' tradition-rich office at 4 Eteläranta exudes the liberalism of the turn of the century. In their business activities they strongly believe in liberalism even though it almost disappeared as a political movement in the last parliamentary elections. Arne Berner, who campaigned in vain to become an MP, is returning to assume the leadership duties of the family firm from his post of Foreign Trade Minister. Candidness, for which Arne received an excessively candid reputation because of his disclosures, is very much a part of the Berners' liberalism.

Harry Berner has nothing against his younger brother being a minister: "Indeed, it has been of benefit to the firm".

Family Firm Aims at Permanence and Stability

Berner Inc. is not striving to increase the size of the company by excessively frantic measures. Unnecessary risks are not taken. What is most important is that the firm is kept intact for the next generation.

There have, indeed, been those who wanted to buy the firm, states Harry Berner. In the last few decades family firms, at least the large ones, have become few. They have either become affiliated with larger firms or have disappeared completely. Family firms were burdened by a high taxation in the 1970's. Now it is somewhat easier.

Harry Berner says: "I would be a fool to sell my lifetime work".

Even though there is a long-term commitment from one generation to another in a family firm, one must still strive for flexibility in business activities according to the Berner ideology.

"Section chiefs, who have completed business courses, propose that even we should have a pts (long-term plan).

"We do not need such a plan. We should be able to accomplish a transition within a year," states Harry Berner.

In his opinion excesses have been reached in the present idea of attending courses. "People sit in seminars and work is not accomplished". Harry Berner also does not like the idea that businesses are kept alive by various subsidies. However, he does admit that even Berner receives some export promotion support.

According to present thinking, investments should be made during a recession. Some large companies are doing this although entirely with outside money. According to the thinking of the Berners, one should have one's own money available for investments.

Even an Invisible Hand Can Be Wrong

According to political economist John Maynard Keynes, the market forces are blind and from time to time are in need of outside guidance.

Even though this blindness is not recognized by the Berners, it is, nevertheless, admitted that even the invisible hand can be wrong. Berners' mistakes included the automobile business, in which the projects at the beginning were splendid.

According to Harry Berner, the automobile business requires such vast capital and such extensive activities that it was about to cast a shadow over the

other sectors of the firm. Then, in addition, when the automobile plant in question encountered difficulties, there was reason to give up the automobile business.

Another error made by the Berners was their entry into the Salco-Salmed business. Even here the Berners initially saw "good prospects".

Progress, however, is given greater emphasis. Last fall Berner Inc. became an agent of the worldwide cosmetic firm, Revlon, for the whole Nordic area. Perceptible growth is now expected in Sweden as well as Norway. In addition to producing Revlon products under license, Berner intends to perceptibly increase the exports of its other products also. There is also a continuous new forms of business in the Soviet market.

An affiliate established in Norway received the name of the firm's founder, Soren Berner, who came from Stavanger.

One of the peculiarities of the firm in its personnel policy is profit-sharing. During the last fiscal period the dividend was a full 8 percent, which corresponded to a full month's wages.

According to Harry Berner, profits will be even greater in the next fiscal period. Profit-sharing is not just a matter of charity. It increases the workers' interest in the firm and provides an incentive to work harder.

Founder Began in the Herring Trade

Soren Berner, the 24-year old son of a merchant family, came to Helsinki from Stavanger in 1883. He had with him his furniture, account book, and a dog named Hektor.

After having obtained a right to conduct a business from the governor, he began a herring trade in Finland. In addition, he imported dried codfish and salt. The herring was brought in directly from the fishing site. Gradually, the emphasis of his business was transferred to grain.

Soren Berner died at the age of 43. Consul General Firtz Achilles, who married Soren Berner's widow, succeeded him in his business. In the 1920's he was joined in the company by Soren Berner's oldest son, Rolf B. Berner, who directed the firm until his death in 1978.

The present group of directors, Harry, Erik, and Arne Berner, joined the company after World War II.

Already in the 1920's the firm became one of Finland's leading agency businesses. Business ties were concluded in various parts of the world, particularly in Latin America.

In the 1950's Berner established its first technochemical plant and is at this time in the forefront of the technochemical industry. The selection of products includes hygiene and cosmetic products, automotive chemicals, lubricating oils, cleaning agents, and pesticides.

10576

CSO: 3617/100

CAPITAL GOODS COMPONENTS IN EXPORTS TOTAL ROSE IN 1982

Reykjavik MORGUNBLAD ID in Icelandic 24 Mar 83 p 34

[Article: "Exports of Capital Goods Rose Far More Than Total Exports in 1982"]

[Text] Total exports of capital goods amounted to 1,898 million kronur last year, or 22.4 percent of total exports which had a value to 8,479 million kronur. These figures are from the Annual Report of the Association of Icelandic Manufacturer presented yesterday at the annual meeting of the association.

It is also stated that, by way of comparison with the above-mentioned figures, exports of capital goods in 1981 were around 1,269 million kronur, ca 19.4 percent of total exports for that year which had a value of 6,536 million kronur.

The increase of capital goods exports in kronur was 50 percent, which means a smaller decline than in total exports, for which the kronur increase was ca 36 percent. Nonetheless, the increase would have had to been in the vicinity of 55-60 percent to remain constant in terms of foreign exchange.

Exports of aluminum and aluminum alloy fell quantitatively by ca 3 percent and amounted to a total of 852 million krona. They amounted to ca 634 million kronur in 1981.

The second strongest export category of capital goods were woolens; woolens exports amounted to 388 million kronur. The amount was 246 million kronur the year before. The increase between the years thus was to 58 percent. In quantities, woolens exports amounted to 1,487 tons. Quantities decreased by 87 tons from the previous year, i.e., by 5 percent.

The third strongest category of capital goods was silicon iron and exports amounted to 243 million kronur. The amount was 123 million kronur in 1981. The increase between the years was thus ca 97 percent.

The fourth strongest goods category was exports of preserved and canned fishery products which grew from 64 million kronur in 1981 to 157 million kronur in 1982. This increase amounted to around 147 percent and that was the largest increase of any goods category in the table of exports of capital goods.

Quantity increases, to be sure, went along with the value increase. The increase was ca 40 percent or from 1,738 tons to 2,428 tons.

The fifth strongest goods category were hides exports which amounted to 101 million kronur but this only meant a 9 percent increase in a year.

Other exports increased less and amounted to not quite 100 million kronur for various individual categories of goods.

9857

CSO: 3626/27

MADRID WILL BE FORCED TO CURB PUBLIC INVESTMENT

Madrid ABC in Spanish 6 Apr 83 p 7

[Text] Madrid--The government will probably have to modify its objectives of expanding public investment this year, in view of the difficulties it is having in curbing state spending so that increased investment can contain the deficit to within 1.2 trillion pesetas, or 6 percent of the GDP, as promised. The adjustments that are being made right now in the draft budgets for 1983 focus on this issue.

As always, the discussion of spending figures pits the "spending ministries" (labor, basically) against other "spending and revenues ministries." All experts agree that it would be very difficult to shave anything off the 300 billion pesetas in spending in order to achieve the objective of increasing public investment from the 875 billion pesetas budgeted in 1982 to 1.2 trillion pesetas, a 14 percent growth in real terms and a 27 percent growth in monetary terms.

Little Room for Maneuvering

The problem lies in the fact that the government has little room for maneuvering to cut spending, unless it cuts back on social programs, diminishes the state's contribution to Social Security, limits the coverage of public enterprises' deficits, or withholds financial support from public enterprises. It is not very likely that it will take such steps, because that would clearly contradict the current administration's campaign promises.

Other spending cuts--in subsidies for free school tuition, for example--would also not be very politically popular. Examining the various chapters of the budget, it is clear that, in the words of one expert, "nearly all items are untouchable when it comes to containing the deficit."

The first chapter, personnel spending, represents 40 percent of the total. Not only will this spending not be curbed, but with the wage revision for officials, it will actually rise at at least the same rate as the budgets themselves. In the second chapter, which covers interest on the government's debt, there is also very little that can be cut, because the year-to-year increase is tremendous (46 percent in 1982).

Experts point out that the only chapter where spending figures can be "touched up" is that of the Administration's current expenditures, and even there the reduction would be minimal. Moreover, the hefty increase in the state's contribution to Social Security must be considered; it will rise from 359 billion pesetas to 513 billion. Other factors to take into account are transfers to public enterprises (the Spanish National Railroads, the Spanish Narrow-Gauge Railroads, the National Northern Coal Enterprise, gasoil for agriculture and fishing), which already total some 156 billion.

Experts indicate that taking care of public enterprises, which receive money directly and indirectly from the state, will require a sharp increase in funds for this year. In the case of the Spanish National Railroads (RENFE) alone, with a contract that calls for a 12 percent wage raise and the incorporation of 6,000 more workers, costs will soar, leading to a deficit of over 120 billion pesetas for 1983. Another figure that must be considered is the major sum that will be required to cover the deficit of local corporations, a new item in the 1983 budgets.

According to the experts, the government has no recourse but to moderate public investment, since the enormous inertia in public spending makes it very difficult to curb its growth rates. In financial circles it is contended that the most "realistic" figure for the growth of investment would be about 10 percent in real terms, which would bring it to just above 1 trillion pesetas. Although this "adjustment" will make it very difficult to create more jobs in the public sector, no other budgetary scheme appears possible. As one source asserted, "it is preferable for the state to cut spending—even investment spending—if it can reduce or maintain the public deficit, which already absorbs about 6 percent of Spain's GDP."

It will be recalled that the 1983 budgets, including the Social Security budget, will total some 7.5 trillion pesetas, with a deficit of 1.35 trillion. These figures, which like all those that are being dealt with now are provisional, should be rounded off, and represent a 34 percent increase for the state and a 20 percent increase for Social Security. One of the (very difficult) objectives the government set for itself is to reduce the Social Security deficit to zero in 1983, which means "earning" nearly 200 billion pesetas, the amount the 1982 budget was in the red. This goal appears to be impossible unless benefits are cut or numbers are juggled. As one expert said, "in Social Security nothing can be taken for granted, because the figures are never clear."

Zero Deficit in Social Security?

The figures to be squared come from a total of 3.4 trillion pesetas in revenues (of which a hefty 1 trillion comes from the income tax), and total payments of 4.7 trillion. It is difficult to keep the difference between the two figures from growing if public investment is expanded. The only solution would be to step up fiscal pressure above one more point of the GDP, which would break the promise made by the president of the government as soon as he took office.

In Social Security, the figures are even more dramatic, because in the middle of a crisis, social benefits become more necessary, and little savings can be achieved. The revision of pensions will send the allocation for aiding those who are no longer working to more than 1.5 trillion pesetas, because that measure alone represents 53 percent of Social Security spending. The unemployment rate will probably bring total spending for unemployment above 1 trillion pesetas.

8926

CSO: 3548/341

NEW MONETARY MEASURES ISSUED AGAINST INFLATION

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 14 Apr 83 p 1, 57

[Text] The Ministry of Economy and Finance decided yesterday to raise by one point the coefficient of mandatory paid deposits by banks and savings institutions, and to reduce by the same percentage the coefficient corresponding to medium- and long-term financing for private banks. The measure means that some 150 billion pesetas will be drained from the affected financial entities, and in this regard, it will have some clear anti-inflationary effects, will make it slightly cheaper for the Treasury to finance the public debt, and will contribute to the stability of the peseta. The negative impact of these measures will be an eventual rise in interest rates on national markets.

The ministry's decision, which will be published today in the OFFICIAL STATE BULLETIN, has been adopted during a month when about 700 billion pesetas fall due on Certificates of Monetary Regulation (CRM), according to private sector sources. Finance Ministry officials, however, assessed that figure yesterday at about 400 billion pesetas. In any case, the clear orientation of the measure in the sense that it will aid the Treasury in financing the public deficit, was pointed out yesterday by various experts who were consulted.

Rafael Termes, president of the Private Banking Association (AEB), stressed the evident anti-inflationary impact of the measure, and conveyed his congratulations for it in that regard.

The president of the bank management organization did complain, however, that the government is resorting exclusively to monetary-type measures to achieve its goal, ignoring other budgetary or wage policy avenues. "This decision is good in that it is a reaffirmation that the government is persisting in its struggle against inflation. The bad thing about it is that it uses only monetary policy to achieve its objectives, and the fact is that when there are forecasts for limited growth in liquid assets, it is the private sector that suffers the consequences directly," stated Termes.

Experts indicate that the government's move will mean a reduction of some 10 billion pesetas in the accounting of banks' and savings institutions' losses and gains. This potential decline in bank profits will result because one

percent of the sector's deposits, estimated at about 15 trillion pesetas last January, will be immobilized at the Bank of Spain's normal rate (8 percent).

This percentage had been placed in medium- and long-term investments, included in the coefficient that was cut by one point. According to experts, such investments had average yields of approximately 17 percent.

The modification of the structure of the mandatory coefficients for banks and savings institutions will undoubtedly harden the active interest rates of the Spanish system. The drainage of some 150 billion pesetas in funds from the system will erode liquid assets and encourage an upward trend in the active interest rates of the private sector.

The dual phenomenon of cutting assets and raising domestic interest rates, according to the experts, will help improve the situation of the peseta. The discount rate of the Spanish currency in comparison with the dollar was in the vicinity of 10 percent a month later, on 11 and 12 April, having been at 6 percent immediately after the devaluation.

Another goal of this measure was to provide incentives for requests for foreign financing by Spanish businessmen--at this time, it is cheaper, despite the exchange rate risk--while trying to attract foreign capital in search of higher yields. The sharp drop in foreign reserves during the first 2 months of the year, a loss of some \$442 million for a total yearly loss of \$3.485 billion, would also make it advisable to make a speedy decision, a need imposed on the other side by the dangerous downslide of the Spanish currency at present.

Experts justify the urgency of the government's measures, however, on the basis of the need to resolve the immediate problem posed by the maturation of a large volume of Certificates of Monetary Regulation (CRM) this month. According to a private sector source, on 20 April alone 400 billion pesetas in CRMs will fall due.

This maturation, and the problem caused by its financing, were the subject of a heated meeting of the treasurers of private banks and the regular representatives of the Bank of Spain, who were joined by the director general of treasury and financial policy, Raimundo Ortega. If these CRMs had been merely renewed, there would have been a major expansion of the system's liquid assets, which would have created a substantial gap between its actual growth and the objectives previously established by the government (around 12 percent.)

Supplementary 400 Billion

The first alternative thrown out for discussion was not to renew 150 billion pesetas in credit to banks that were to fall due this month; the rest would have to be obtained by issuing new Treasury Notes. The estimate of the demand by private banks for these assets held by the Bank of Spain, for the auction to be held on the 15th, gave the impression that it would be necessary to issue some 400 billion pesetas in supplementary CRMs if the demand for notes was very moderate. In any case, there would have been a substantial increase in interest rates without solving the problem.

The director general of the Pension Fund ("La Caixa"), Josep Vilarasau, stated that "the impact of the measure will be substantial, in banks as well as funds. In some cases it could mean a cut in profits of 8 percent, 10 percent, even 15 percent, depending on the institution."

Sources at the Barcelona Fund indicated, likewise, that the 1-point raise in mandatory deposits could represent "the loss of 10 to 12 percent of banks' and funds' annual profits, or 6 to 7 percent for the remainder of the 1983 fiscal year, given that the average profit on total resources is close to 1 percent."

8926

CSO: 3548/346

IMPACT OF NEW MONETARY POLICY ASSESSED

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 14 Apr 83 p 10

[Editorial]

[Text] In their economic policy, the Socialists have lit votary candles at two different religious altars at the same time. On the one hand, the government has implemented some strict measures, despite their unpopular and unpleasant impact on businessmen and workers. On the other hand, the executive branch has adopted a series of decisions to promote the maintenance of buying power and to cut the work week, fulfilling the campaign promises of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE). At the same time, it has imposed a moratorium on payments to Social Security, which could benefit many businesses. The result is an ambiguous message whose overall meaning is difficult for the public to understand.

The government of Felipe Gonzalez initiated its economic policy by depreciating the peseta, which served to reveal that we were poorer in dollars than the Democratic Center Union had acknowledged. In addition, the cash coefficient was raised by one point, and more than 100 billion pesetas was taken out of circulation. This was a demonstration that the Socialist authorities were not going to resort to monetary deceit to pretend, through inflation, that the devaluation would not affect the standard of living. The rise in prices and the imposition of a tax on fuels were the culmination of that transaction, oriented toward adopting a series of measures to stabilize foreign trade, combat inflation and balance the budget, and justified by the general crisis and the calamitous state of our domestic and foreign finances.

Then came the expropriation of the group of businesses controlled by Ruiz-Mateos. The suggestion that this decision could represent a turn toward statism in the Gonzalez administration's economic policy was soon dissipated by the more or less enthusiastic support by private banks and the representatives of the business world for the nationalization of the Rumasa group.

Finally, yesterday an adjustment of the mandatory coefficients for banks and savings institutions was announced, which in fact reflects a new compromise in the struggle against inflation as a prerequisite for emerging from the crisis. Raising the mandatory paid coefficient of financial institutions from 3 percent to 4 percent means that another 150 billion pesetas will be drained from the system, which will bring down inflation, make the financing of the public

deficit cheaper, and contribute to the stability of the peseta. It will also raise interest rates on domestic markets, however.

In any case, the messages of the government's economic policy are causing some perplexity. The Socialists' arrival in government was not accompanied, as expected, by urgent legislation concerning the state enterprises, but rather by the curious doctrine that the best possible managers of the National Institute of Industry (INI) were those who had experience from the Franco regime under their belts. The confusion extends to other areas as well. On the eve of the wage negotiations between the business organizations and the unions, the executive branch remained silent regarding the government's attitude as employer in the public administrations and enterprises.

Although the only thing that is known of the General State Budgets is their approximate deficit, rumors are circulating that the increase in the total volume required to pay all public officials could be as high as 18 percent, which would mean a drastic reduction in the allocations for productive investment. Confusion also reigns in the crisis-ridden public enterprises, or those that receive government assistance. The agreement presented by Explosivos Rio Tinto to its creditor banks provides for wage increases amounting to 14 percent over the next 3 years. Apparently, everyone is shying away from dancing with the wallflower. And while the rural funds--some of which have been subject to intervention by the Bank of Spain and several others are in dire straits--have made an under-the-table agreement for a 12 percent wage raise, private banks continue to stick to their 9.5 percent offer. There is no doubt, however, that the income policy of the employed population will necessarily have repercussions on the 2.3 million jobless who are seeking work.

The government's wage actions in some areas of the public sector are taking the wind out of its own sails when it tries to respond to challenges as angry and dramatic as those delivered in Sagunto, Gijon and Vigo. Furthermore, to shore up the peseta after the two depreciations it has undergone, authorities have raised interest rates, which were already above 20 percent, in contrast to the maximum of 10 percent charged by our industrial competitors.

In this manner, the benefits of maintaining buying power and renouncing the austerity of readjustment will be overshadowed by the impact of lower investment and higher unemployment.

8926

CSO: 3548/346

BANK OF SPAIN WARNING AGAINST DEFICIT BUDGET

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 15 Apr 83 p 12

[Article by Juan Roldan; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] The governor of the Bank of Spain, Jose Ramon Alvarez Rendueles, delivered a serious warning to the government yesterday, to the effect that "the public deficit cannot continue to grow at the present rate, and it cannot continue to be financed the way it is now." In his first speech of this legislative session, before the Economics, Commerce and Finance Committee of Congress, the governor predicted that the deficit of the General Budgets for 1983 will most likely be 1,000,350,000,000 pesetas. The budgets will be submitted by the government before the end of April.

Alvarez Rendueles also said that the cash deficit for the entire public sector in the 1982 fiscal year, although the final figures are not in yet, will be about 1.155 trillion pesetas; there is no disagreement between the Bank of Spain and the Ministry of Economics regarding this figure. The Ministry of Economics and Finance had predicted a deficit of 1.202 trillion, which is practically the same in terms of national accounting.

Although the purpose of the informational session to which the bank governor had been called was to demonstrate that there were no differences between the 1982 deficit estimates of the institution he heads and those of the new Socialist economic authorities, opposition assertions to the contrary notwithstanding, the session served to reveal to the public some of the monetary predictions for this year.

The Bank of Spain had to contribute 700 billion pesetas to finance the previous year's deficit, and the Treasury's short- and medium-term promissory notes covered the rest. This situation, which will become slightly worse this year, is intolerable in Alvarez Rendueles' opinion.

During his presentation, and in response to questions from Deputy Abel Matutes of the Popular Group, the Bank of Spain governor predicted that Spain will lose between \$700 million and \$1 billion from its foreign reserves in 1983. The past fiscal year ended with a total of \$11.5 billion in reserves.

Foreign Debt to Grow

This year it is expected that the foreign debt of both the public and private sectors will reach nearly \$30 billion, some \$2.5 billion more than in 1982, according to the estimates made by Alvarez Rendueles. With these two predicted losses, the Bank of Spain feels that the state will need to resort to the foreign credit market for nearly \$5 billion.

The public deficit in 1978 was 177 billion pesetas; in 1979, 218 billion; in 1980, 325 billion; and in 1981, 549.7 billion pesetas. Since that year, the deficit has climbed above a trillion pesetas, which Alvarez Rendueles finds alarming. As an expert in monetarism, he believes in the effect of the acceleration of budgetary deficits, as is happening in the rest of the Western world.

Alvarez Rendueles justified the decision by the government in the Council of Ministers that met Wednesday to increase by one point the coefficient of mandatory deposits by private banks and savings institutions in the central bank, and to maintain a ceiling of 13 percent on the growth of liquid assets this year.

Despite Alvarez Rendueles' insistent denial of discrepancies between the estimates of the 1982 budget deficit by the bank and the government, Deputies Bravo de Laguna for the Centrist Group and Rodrigo Rato for the Popular Group both stated yesterday that, due to /changes in accounting procedures/ introduced by the Socialists in December, some budgetary deficits have been imputed to 1982 that did not correspond to it, in order to provide partial justification for the continuation and increase in the deficit of the 1983 public administrations general budget. According to the opposition, these changes involve including items such as income tax rebates or export rebates or special petroleum taxes, etc., on the list of public spending for 1982, when these items are generally accounted for in January, not December as was done on this occasion.

Containment Necessary

The governor of the Bank of Spain justified some differences in the estimates, which appeared in the Bank's informational bulletin last February, on the basis of some changes in accounting procedures. But he asserted that they are legal, and that they were basically necessary in order to return to the rationality that existed in 1980 and 1981, when changes were made to adjust to the exceptions introduced in Social Security accounting.

The governor insisted, however, that the public sector deficit in Spain has soared alarmingly since last year, and although the foreign debt and loss of reserves predicted for 1983 are /not yet cause for concern,/ the new Socialist government should try to contain them.

At the request of the Popular Group, which distrusts any information provided by the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), the chairman of the Economics, Commerce and Finance Committee of Congress, Joan Ramallo, agreed to forward the request that the governor of the Bank of Spain report to Congress on a quarterly basis concerning monetary policy and the state of the government's reserves.

SURVEY OF FOREIGN DEBT, FOREIGN EXCHANGE, PESETA STRENGTH

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 14 Apr 83 p 58

[Text] The current account deficit of the balance of payments reached \$3.905 billion during the last fiscal year, which reflects a certain improvement over 1981, according to the data supplied by the Bank of Spain study service. The statistics coincide with a slight recovery of the peseta in recent days (yesterday the dollar was pegged at 135 pesetas), which some think is the result of the influx of dollars that has taken place over the last week.

The improved performance of the balance of payments, which nonetheless did not fulfill the expectations of the previous government, is the result of favorable developments in the balance of trade. In 1982, exports grew by \$451 million over the previous year's figure, while imports dropped by \$540 million.

All in all, Spanish foreign trade continued to yield a negative balance in the order of \$9.124 billion (more than 1 trillion pesetas), which gives some idea of the improvement that still could take place in this area, according to experts.

The fall in the peseta rate in 1982 was unable to counteract that deficit significantly, therefore, because the improvement amounted to less than 4 percent (a 2.2 percent increase in exports and a 1.8 percent decline in imports).

These percentages, however, were important in comparison with what has happened in the foreign sector of the countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The average growth of trade in those nations was only 0.25 percent, according to data provided by the Bank of Spain study service.

Loss of Reserves

Nevertheless, the Bank of Spain continues to lose significant quantities of foreign reserves; the study service estimates the total loss at \$3.458 billion in the past fiscal year. This figure contrasts with the total of only \$649.5 million in 1981.

Breaking down the different balances, the results of the 1982 fiscal year were as follows: the long-term capital balance had a positive yield of \$1.1703 billion, a major reduction from the previous year (the surplus was \$4.311 billion in 1981).

This decline denotes a sharp drop in foreign investment in Spain, which in 1982 yielded a positive balance of \$2,682,900,000. On the other hand, Spanish investments abroad doubled in the last fiscal year, going from \$899 million in 1981 to \$1.945 billion in 1982.

The basic balance had a substantial deficit of \$2,134,700,000, three times higher than the 1981 figure (\$731 million).

The services balance yielded a surplus of \$3.64 billion, while the transfers balance had a surplus of \$1.579 billion.

Recovery of Peseta

As for the recovery the peseta has shown in recent days, reliable sources indicate that it is due to the influx of dollars resulting from the recent signing of two syndicated foreign-currency loans. The first loan was obtained by the National Institute of Industry (INI), and amounts to \$200 million. The second, for \$250 million, was obtained by Union Electrica.

These two loans have meant additional income for the Bank of Spain, which has processed some \$150 million in the past few days. This influx of foreign currency has softened the peseta's downslide, although reliable sources expect that after these foreign reserves have passed through, the trend will continue.

In this regard, Europa Press reports that the massive flow of foreign reserves into the exchange markets has distorted the normal fluctuation of the peseta, which has been very solid for several days with respect to the dollar and European currencies.

8926

CSO: 3548/347

VIOLENT LABOR UNREST FLARES IN GIJON

Madrid EL ALCAZAR in Spanish 6 Apr 83 p 7

[Text] "We have gone 3 months without receiving our paychecks. That is the main reason for the actions we carried out Monday afternoon," stated a member of the company committee at Talleres Moreda in Gijon. The actions of the company's workers, with incendiary barricades that snarled traffic in various parts of the city, will continue, according to the union representative. He asserted, "We will resort to increasingly drastic actions, because we are not willing to lose our jobs, and if we do, it will not be for lack of fighting for them."

Talleres de Moreda, a firm that manufactures capital goods, has 373 employees at present, with a monthly payroll of 29 million pesetas. Right now it owes its workers 87 million pesetas, and the chances that they will receive back pay are very remote, in the opinion of both labor and management. The former, however, feels that the company's lack of orders is not the only problem; there are also irregular management practices, specifically with regard to the ownership of stock.

The workers' representatives believe that Talleres de Moreda is not on its own, but rather is part of a holding company whose main firm is Mecanicas Asociadas, headquartered in Madrid. The group includes other members, say workers, such as Mecanica La Pena, Boetticher y Navarro, and some 30 distributing centers throughout the entire country, although most of the capital is Basque.

Nonetheless, management sources at Talleres Moreda report that the company is not now linked to any group, because in 1980 Mecanicas Asociadas sold the stock it held. Sources at Mecanicas Asociadas agree with that, although they do not specify the date when the shares were sold.

"Work for Only 30 People"

Aside from the problem of shares, the company's real situation is that as of now it has no hope for the future, because its backlog of orders will run out by August. The firm has presented some conditions for "viability" which the workers, through their committee, rejected out of hand. That committee is made up of two members from the National Confederation of Labor (CNT), one from the Workers Commissions (CCOO), one from the General Union of Workers

(UGT), and six from the Leftist Union Current, a faction of the Workers Commission. A committee spokesman stated: "The conditions proposed by management are a joke. We are not willing to lose our jobs; at present we are engaging in dialog with the labor unions to try to develop a unified position on the part of the entire sector affected by the crisis in Gijon. This would allow us to continue the actions of 25 January (the 1-day general strike in that Asturian city last January), but in any case, what we want to make perfectly clear is that the Talleres Moreda company committee is not willing to delegate its representation to anyone in bargaining with management. We have nothing against the labor unions, and we will give them all the necessary information, but we will be the members of the committee, and will continue to represent the interests of our coworkers."

Management sources have indicated that Talleres Moreda's problem will not be solved with these assertions by certain sectors of the "burning of Gijon," because this company is clearly in a crisis situation. It has reached the point that last November a suspension of payments proceeding was initiated, and at this time the treasury plan is subject to judicial intervention. According to the same sources, a company bail-out plan was submitted recently which was drawn up by shareholders and discusses, among other points, the need for 300 million pesetas in capital, an immediate loan of an additional 300 million pesetas from official banks, and the temporary reduction of the payroll to 33 employees, which would mean laying off 340 workers. "The only way for the company to have a future is to temporarily reduce the payroll," claim company sources.

Regulation Proceeding

"We will burn down Gijon," say some Talleres Moreda workers, and they add that if the Administration accepts the employment regulation proceeding presented by the firm, the workers will not sit back and let unemployment happen to them.

Management sources, on the other hand, point out that the plan that was presented, "which is encountering a lot of problems being processed," is designed to "ease the corporation's burden by looking for future solutions." According to the plan, which was submitted last March, Talleres Moreda would have exclusive control over the management team and the technical office, which would be responsible for carrying out studies and mobilizing the corporation so that new demand contracts could be obtained. "We need new contracts," they state, "because our backlog of orders will run out in August and September. Once new contracts have been obtained, we can begin gradually to call back the shop workers that had been subject to the temporary employment regulation." That, in the firm's view, is the only hope for the future, and that assumes no payment of the back wages that are owed.

The workers insist on their position: "The company's offer is a joke, and we will continue to fight, alone or in concert with all the workers of Gijon."

Duro-Felguera Orders Run Out in July

Yesterday the 2-day legal strike held by the workers of Duro-Felguera came to an end. The strike, which took place at the La Felguera offices as well as the Gijon shipyards, was honored by almost everyone, according to union sources. According to management sources, 53 percent of the employees observed the strike. In the Gijon shipyards, however, there was an almost 100 percent paralyzation. At the end of the strike, the negotiating positions for the contract are still the same: a 12.5 percent raise demanded by the workers, and a 9.5 percent raise offered by management.

Another difference of opinion with regard to the contract concerns the temporary regulation of employment, a procedure the company is undergoing at present. The workers are requesting that it not be renewed after it expires in August, which would mean reinstatement for the one-third of the payroll that is now unemployed.

Management sources, on the other hand, point out that the critical situation in the shipbuilding sector, to which the 265 workers affected by the temporary regulation belong, is the same or even worse. Under such circumstances, they say, a payroll expansion would not be feasible, especially considering that when the regulation plan expires next 31 August, the backlog of orders for the Gijon shipyards will also run out.

Moreover, not only is there a crisis in the shipbuilding sector, but there is also one in the capital goods sector as a whole. Even the Administration recognizes that this crisis exists. "Therefore," claim sources in the Duro-Felguera management, "in the collective bargaining negotiations we have an obligation to act on realistic considerations; we cannot wax nostalgic about the past, but must think of the future and act responsibly. So far, Duro-Felguera has always met its payroll, and has paid higher than the prevailing wage in this sector. Now our offer cannot exceed 9.5 percent if we want to get through the year."

8926

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VIGO PARALYZED BY MULTI-UNION STRIKE

Unemployment Plagues District

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 16 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] The district of Vigo was completely paralyzed yesterday as a result of the general strike called by all three labor organizations, the Workers Commissions (CCOO), the General Union of Workers (UGT) and the Nationalist Interunion Federation of Galician Workers (INTG). More than 200,000 people demonstrated downtown to protest industrial shut-downs and the high unemployment rate in this district. The day ended with few incidents, but was marked by informational picket lines at some bank offices, and by students throwing rocks at buses to protest the refusal to grant free transportation passes.

The only normal activity was in official agencies; most industries, business establishments, schools, bars, etc. joined in the strike. At City Hall, officials were given time off to attend the demonstration, and a good part of them took advantage of that leave. Only 30 guards were on traffic control duty, as opposed to the usual 100.

The district of Vigo is undergoing a severe industrial crisis. The Provincial Confederation of Businessmen estimates that 300 firms have cut their payrolls in the last fiscal year, and another 85 are expected to go under this year. There are more than 48,000 jobless workers in this district, 18 percent of the labor force. The demands issued yesterday focused on the request that Galician management organizations increase allotments for promoting employment, stabilize jobs by combatting regulation procedures and business shut-downs, and foster a policy of industrialization. In addition, these agencies were urged to spur public investment.

With the exception of events late in the afternoon—outside the demonstration—staged by groups of students who stoned buses in the Puerta del Sol area of Vigo demanding free transit passes, calm reigned throughout the day.

In Gijon, some 7,000 people demonstrated yesterday afternoon to protest industrial shut-downs in the area, and to support the workers of Talleres Moreda.

Impact of Strike

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 16 Apr 83 p 45

[Article by Segundo Marino]

[Text] Vigo--All activity was completely paralyzed in Vigo yesterday, as well as the nearby municipalities of Cangas, Bueu, Moana, Mos, Redondela, Porrino and Gondomar, as a result of the general strike called by the three labor organizations, the Workers Commissions (CCOO), the General Union of Workers (UGT) and the Nationalist Inter-union Federation of Galician Workers (INTG). More than 200,000 people--130,000 according to the National Police, and 280,000, according to the Municipal Police--participated in the impressive parade, which began downtown and stretched out more than 3 kilometers. From the early morning hours, most of the city appeared deserted, with all establishments closed and very little vehicle traffic.

At about 1000 hours groups of workers from various companies began to gather on Calle Aragon, where the joint demonstration began. Only official agencies remained open, while most industries, businesses, schools, bars, etc. shut down. City Hall released officials between 1000 and 1330 hours, and a good many of them took advantage of the leave. Only 30 guards were on traffic control duty, instead of the 100 who usually cover that service.

Mayor Manuel Soto, of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE), stayed in his office and declared that it was there, and not among the demonstrators, that he belonged because the government is already aware of the problem of industrial shut-downs in this district, and is taking steps to prevent them. This attitude earned him harsh criticism from the leaders of the labor organizations.

At 1000 hours urban transportation service was interrupted until noon. Commerce, which also succumbed to the strike, opened for business in the afternoon after an assembly of that sector's employees in the middle of Calle del Principe. The only exception was El Corte Ingles, which remained closed for the whole day and received special protection from the National Police when it was reported that pickets were present.

The SER broadcasting station, Radio Vigo, interrupted its broadcasting for the entire day, while Radio Popular, La Voz de Vigo and Radio 80 decided to join in the mobilization and report only information related to the strike and the demonstration. The Corunna newspaper LA VOZ DE GALICIA in Vigo followed suit, while FARO DE VIGO announced that its edition for today would also be devoted entirely to the strike-related events.

Small Incidents

Some banks were open for business in the morning, but the intervention of pickets forced their employees to leave the offices and join the strike. At two offices, one branch of the Banco Hispano and another of the Banco Simeon, the doors were damaged by picketers trying to force their way in. In other offices, the locks were obstructed and it was impossible to gain access to

the interior because the locksmiths were also participating in the strike. In the afternoon, groups of students threw rocks at buses to protest the refusal to grant free passes for urban transit.

With the exception of these incidents, the mobilization was generally described as peaceful; only the president of the Provincial Confederation of Businessmen, Antonio Ramilo, denounced violent acts, specifically the invasion of workplaces, threats and coercion. Civilian Governor Virginio Fuentes stated that he had received news only of minor incidents, noting on the contrary the high degree of civility shown by the workers.

Normalcy also characterized the demonstration, undoubtedly the largest in living memory in this city. Attendance exceeded all expectations, and public services were severely strained. Beginning with a large sign reading in Galician, "No to Industrial Shut-downs in This District," the parade was headed by leaders of the labor organizations responsible for the event, followed by leaders of the leftist political parties and some Galician members of parliament. Many of the signs called for the nationalization of the businesses that are having problems. Municipal police carried one that said, "Stop Unemployment."

When the front of the parade had reached its destination, the tail-end had gone only a half a kilometer from its starting point. At La Puerta del Sol, journalist Antonio Ojea, representing workers of the media, read a joint communique from the three labor organizations that had called the strike. The message summed up the serious situation in the province, particularly the district of Vigo, which has 48,000 unemployed and an increase of 1,200 per month. The communique points out that the current problem is a legacy from the previous regime.

There was criticism of the Galician Xunta and the Popular Alliance Party, the latter being accused of reneging on its campaign promises. There were also harsh words about the businessmen's confederation, which meets with officials of the Galician Government without including the workers.

The gathering at La Puerta del Sol concluded with the singing of the Galician anthem, and then bus service started up gradually and hotels opened their doors again. Businesses were to follow suit in the afternoon.

Demonstration in Gijon

Some 7,000 people, according to sources at the Municipal Police, demonstrated yesterday in Gijon, protesting industrial shut-downs in the region, reported Efe. The demonstration, organized jointly by the labor unions, was also designed to express support for the workers of Talleres Moreda, who have gone 4 months without pay and have been involved in serious incidents recently.

The parade began at the Talleres Moreda factory at 1800 hours, and ended up at the Plaza Mayor, where a communique was read requesting support.

8926

CS0: 3548/354

COMMENT ASSESSES VIGO STRIKE AS MEANS TO JOB CREATION

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 16 Apr 83 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text] A general strike paralyzed Vigo yesterday, protesting the elimination of jobs in the area and requesting the creation of new jobs. The popular response to the call by the organizers was impressive; the demonstration filled the streets of that Galician city. In this way, the strike experience of Gijon was repeated, in terms of both the success of the mobilization and the peculiar characteristics of its origin and development. The orderly and peaceful tone of the protest, in which the General Union of Workers (UGT) participated, was combined with the vagueness of its objectives and the confusion of its ultimate target.

The paradox of the employed population using the general strike to demand the creation of jobs is dissipated by the defensive aspect of the demonstration for the workers whose jobs are threatened by the shut-down of businesses or crisis measures. On the other hand, the lack of a clear target for the demands is not so easily explained. The businesses of the private sector not only will not feel that a few macroeconomic demands apply to them, but will feel inclined to be especially mistrustful about locating installations in areas of heated labor conflicts. The public sector enterprises depend on government policy and on the decisions of the executive branch. But the anti-government thrust of the Gijon and Vigo strikes—a fairly dull edge as it is—is even more blunted by the participation of the Socialist union, and even by local Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) officials, in these mobilizations.

The struggle of past decades to attract public investment to some cities or regions not only continues today (suffice it to recall the Presur issue), but is complemented by the resistance of the affected populations to the economic rationalization of sectors that are undergoing crises, where state-run or state-subsidized enterprises are a powerful presence. Perhaps it is possible to criticize these myopic demonstrations, which consign to the rest of the Spanish population a proportionally greater share of the burden in this crisis and tend toward a kind of industrialization through plebiscite; but no government will find it easy to apply strengthening measures that might dramatically increase unemployment in the short term in the affected regions and thus weaken or ruin the popularity of the authorities.

In any case, sooner or later the government will have to face the problems of a few conflicts that cannot be resolved by calling for good will or making ethical exhortations to the primacy of general interests. In an economic crisis of the magnitude and gravity that this one exhibits, the divergence of interests between the employed population (concerned with maintaining its buying power) and the unemployed population could blow up to a battle between regions that wish to keep bankrupt industries afloat by infusing budgetary funds into them, and the rest of the country. The situation of cities or regions that are on the brink of collective bankruptcy prevents economic reasoning and the arguments of the general interest from opening the way and persuading the jobless that their sacrifice is inevitable. On the other hand, however, the government's buckling under local pressure could create an escalation of demands in which the better organized or more outspoken areas would defeat the weaker territories, and would gain a privileged share of the budgetary funds contributed by all taxpayers.

Under these circumstances, the government can trust in neither the invisible hand of economic reason nor in the good will of the groups threatened by the crisis. The magnitude of the public deficit and the irremediable ruin of many state-run or state-subsidized enterprises will prevent it, in the long run, from putting out the fires of conflict with public funds. Sooner or later, then, the executive branch will have to reveal the general lines of its industrial policy concerning the crisis, and proceed to apply it coherently and firmly. The illusion that government intervention can save Spaniards from unemployment is not easy to dispel, especially since the government insists on perpetuating this myth in its electioneering. But President Gonzalez has the political authority and the moral standing to explain to his compatriots the real nature of a situation that can only be aggravated if public funds continue to be used to artificially shore up failing businesses. The Vigo strike is, in this respect, a beautiful demonstration of human solidarity and of the capacity of citizens to engage in combat. If the government is able to channel that solidarity, and the political capital of its 10 million votes, toward the implementation of a rational economic policy, then it can rest assured that Spaniards will not be reticent in cooperating and making sacrifices. This cooperation should not be squandered in the short term or in short-sighted sectorial solutions. It will enable us to confront this crisis openly and, in all probability, successfully.

8926

CSO: 3548/354

NATO, FISHING RIGHTS FOCUS OF UPCOMING NORWEGIAN VISIT TO SPAIN

Madrid YA in Spanish 10 Apr 83 p 15

[Article by Jose V. Colchero]

[Text] Oslo--NATO and Spanish fishing in Arctic waters around the Norwegian archipelago of Spitzberg will be the main issues discussed in political talks when King Olav visits Madrid from 25 to 27 April. Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sveen Stray will accompany the monarch and bear the burden of political contacts with the Spanish Government. He said that Norway "hopes very much" that Spain will remain in NATO.

The fervent desire that our country will remain in the Atlantic Alliance and continue in its military organization has been the common theme of meetings which a group of Spanish newsmen has held in recent days with top-ranking executive officials in Oslo, including the ministers of foreign relations and defense and the secretary of state in the Office of the President, Kjell Colding, the government's "grey eminence." Asked about his opinion of the opportunity to hold a referendum on entering or leaving NATO, Colding said that he considers it "silly" (term used in English). However, he made it clear that his evaluation did not refer to the specific case of Spain, so that it would not be proper to interpret his view on the generic question as interference in Spanish domestic affairs.

Minister of Defense Anders Sjaastad, now president of the NATO European group (to which all European members belong except for France, which does not belong to the military organization, and Iceland, which has made its territory but not its soldiers available to the Alliance), commented that "in our group, we are not used to having conservatives" and that "Spain is a welcome member." He thus tried to make it very clear, with all the diplomacy required by the extremely delicate issue, that when NATO defense ministers meet, they will want the defense seat to be occupied by Narciso Serra, not an ambassador. Sjaastad also expressed his desire to have good relations with his Spanish colleague. The presence of a minister of defense in the European group, where matters of military policy are essentially discussed (including those relating to the coordination of arms plans), is binding, at least because of the solidarity implied by the presence and the right to speak. From the comments of the current president of the Eurogroup, it is clear that in the long run, it would not be viable for a member to go simply for the purpose of listening, without the right to speak. What is expected of Spain is precisely that it commit itself.

Minister of Foreign Relations Sveen Stray is confident that the new Spanish Government will acquire more of an attraction for NATO as it knows it better, "working from the inside." He believes that nations that are not major powers, such as Norway and Spain, have more influence in international politics and consequently, more possibilities of defending interests inside NATO rather than outside. He made it clear, as did his colleague in defense, that in their conception of Spain's membership in NATO, our presence would not be limited to the political debate of the Council, but rather, as a member of the military organization.

Influence on Madrid

These contacts from Oslo, joined with impressions picked up in other NATO capitals and those left by American Secretary of State Shultz and Secretary of Defense Weinberger in Madrid lead one to believe that there is coordination between the governments of various countries in the Alliance in order to influence the government in Madrid in the direction of keeping Spain in NATO and making it part of the military organization, which is what they most want of us (far above political cooperation).

In the bilateral sphere, we have a delicate issue with Norway: our fishing in waters around the Spitzberg Islands situated over 600 kilometers beyond Cabo Norte. The secretary of state in the Office of the President, Colding, brought up the matter most cautiously, hinting that it was practically resolved. Norway does not want anyone to fish in those waters, apparently for security reasons, in order not to create precedents that would also lead the Soviets to "invade them." According to Colding, Spain is the only Western fishing power (including Japan) which has resisted voluntary withdrawal from those Arctic banks.

Spain, which considers that it has the right to fish there, does not appear determined to ask its powerful fishing fleet to avoid those waters, accepting the explanation of strategic-moral solidarity given by Oslo. Spanish boats have traditionally fished in those waters and now the tendency is that their presence increase there, that part of the high seas fleet that once fished in Canadian waters -- and can no longer do so -- be directed to Spitzberg. The solution for withdrawing the Spanish fleet from the Spitzberg Islands could be found in a compensatory offer from Oslo to fish in other Norwegian waters, off its Atlantic shores.

11,464

CSO: 3548/357

FOREIGN MINISTER'S MEETING WITH MEXICO'S SEPULVEDA FORUM FOR MODERATION

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 16 Apr 83 p 14

[Article by Jesus Ceberio]

[Text] Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs Fernando Moran has outlined in Mexico the role that could be played by medium-sized powers in a dangerously bipolar world. "Peaceful and democratic countries must not become involved in a crusade against power policies, but they must make a concerted, daily effort so that other views, other dimensions, will be introduced into the analysis of situations," he said.

In this field and others, Spain and Mexico can act in a complementary manner. This is an idea being repeated over and over in all public speeches, not only of Moran, but also of his Mexican colleague Bernardo Sepulveda. Areas of agreement: renewal, youth, progressive bent, are generating a honeymoon atmosphere.

However, certain Mexican officials have been shocked by the fact that the Spanish minister has missed no opportunity to emphasize the Hispanic ancestry of the Mexican nationality. Although he has always been very careful to situate it on the same level as the pre-Colombian past, Moran has used expressions which to nationalist sectors are unacceptable, such as the application of the label "humanist" to Hernan Cortes simply because he graduated from the University of Salamanca.

Aside from these matters, which have not affected an extraordinarily warm relationship, Fernando Moran gave a masterful lecture at the Office of Secretary of Foreign Relations on the foreign policy of medium-sized countries. Shortly before, he had been awarded the Aztec Eagle, the highest decoration Mexico can bestow on foreign citizens.

In a clear reference to the naval deployment being carried out by the British Government in Gibraltar, the minister said that "empire should be able to recognize the end of their historical cycles and not be guilty of the ridiculous anachronism of sending war fleets to other areas or of following exaggerated power policies." He said that Spain recognized the end of its empire "and our weakness of those times became our ability to understand today."

After pointing out that it is not a matter of starting any crusade against the superpowers, Moran said that medium-sized democratic nations should introduce into their international relations in a concerted, permanent manner such values as freedom, social equality and culture. It is time to put an end to the vulgar practice of judging a situation by the divisions held by each side, recalling a famous phrase by Stalin who minimized the power of the Pope because he was not backed by any military force.

Moran's visit to Mexico on Thursday coincided with the anniversary of the Second Republic, a date which the Spanish colony has celebrated for many years. This did not prevent many Spaniards who in previous years would have gone to the Republican Center from attending the cocktail party given at the embassy. The Socialist Government has overcome certain old quarrels here!

As a symbolic gesture, the children of Catalan anthropologist and historian Pedro Bosch Gimpera presented the minister with the personal papers of their father, papers including documents compiled since 1939, a time when Bosch Gimpera was legal adviser to the Generalitat of Catalonia and rector of the Autonomous University of Barcelona. The papers, which have not yet been studied by any historian, will be turned over to the Generalitat by Moran.

11,464

CSO: 3548/357

RADICAL LIBERAL CHIEF PETERSEN ATTACKS SDP OPPOSITION ROLE

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 8 Apr 83 p 7

[Article by Solveig Rødsgaard]

[Text] The relationship between the two former coalition parties, the Social Democratic Party and the Radical Liberal Party, is now extremely cool, and Niels Helveg Petersen, leader of the Radical Liberal Party, says that the Radical Liberal Party is dumbfounded at the way in which the Social Democrats conduct themselves in the opposition.

"From their time in power, the Social Democrats are quite familiar with the problems with which the country is confronted, they have had these problems themselves. But no sooner have they got out of it than they apparently get busy washing their hands of it entirely. They do not recognize any responsibility for what has happened and not at all for what is going to happen," says Niels Helveg Petersen.

"I find it an irresponsible conduct on the part of a large party in opposition. Especially since it is not only a question of a large party in opposition but of a party which, until 7 months ago, had been in power for 7 years in succession and, with the exception of a few intervals, has been in power throughout the post-World War II years. It is thus not a question of a party which has had no influence and effect on events. On the contrary. That is what makes the situation painful, in my eyes."

Niels Helveg Petersen says that, actually, there are lots of things to discuss with the Social Democratic Party: the expenditure policy and the fiscal policy, the future labor market policy, the social policy.

"We have a continuous deficit on the government finances and a balance of payments deficit, we have old debt which has to be whittled down, so, actually, we have got much to talk about. But, as a matter of fact, we have found that the Social Democratic Party is not interested in having any influence on events, and that is strange," says Niels Helveg Petersen.

Paralyzed

He says that one of the major reasons for the present role of the Social Democratic Party, in his opinion, is disagreement within the party on the line to be taken by the party.

"Will they, at any cost and under any circumstances, want to compete with the Socialist People's Party? Or will they be trying to take a more traditional Social Democratic line? So far, it is the first assumption which has proved correct. Since the 1981 election, the Social Democratic Party has been paralyzed by the problem that the Socialist People's Party has become so large, and the Social Democratic Party has been interested most of all in strengthening its position and its relations with the Socialist People's Party. That is why the party is afraid of assuming any responsibility, for, if so, it will become more vulnerable toward the Socialist People's Party.

The disunion manifesting itself here is now also in evidence, in the highest degree, within the trade union movement. A somewhat similar conflict is reflected in the dispute between the Metal Workers' Union and the Semi-Skilled Workers' Union. It is no mere accident that blacksmiths, in general, have more robust views on economic policy issues. Nor is it any accident that it, for example, was Georg Poulsen who criticized the Social Democratic Party for its action in connection with the sanctions against the Soviet Union. It is clear that disagreement on the party line--whether it be a traditional Social-Democratic party line or a party line involving competition with the Socialist People's Party--exists both in party and labor movement."

Emergency Measures

Niels Helveg Petersen does not let it worry him that the Social Democratic Party criticizes the Radical Liberal Party for the help it gave the government in having its emergency measures adopted by the Folketing last October.

"The basic principles underlying the measures carried through--intervention in the collective bargaining, cancellation of cost-of-living adjustments and cost-of-living adjustments for government employees, cancellation of automatic adjustments--of course, were our policy. It was the very policy which, in our memorandum of May of 1982, we had, in vain, asked the Social Democratic Party to pursue. That was the memorandum which the Social Democratic Party referred to as our 'free composition.' That is why we supported the proposals presented by the new government. Naturally, the Social Democratic Party has been critical of this, but, on the other hand, I am fully convinced that it is the right policy."

Anker Jørgensen

Leading Social Democrats have described the Radical Liberals in many different ways. Anker Jørgensen's stock characterization is that the Radical Liberal Party is like "toilet soap, which, invariably, slips out of one's hands." This made Niels Helveg Petersen refer to Anker Jørgensen in POLITIKEN as the big escapee in Danish politics. And he adds in a comment to BERLINGSKE TIDENDE:

"This was intended as a very strong criticism, which I find fully justified. He relinquished the reins at a time when everything looked worse than ever. I take a critical view of this. And I take an even more critical view of the fact that, after having resigned, Anker Jørgensen, apparently, does not intend to make any contribution to solving any of the problems which he left behind."

PAPER COMMENTS ON BREAK BETWEEN JØRGENSEN, PETERSEN

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 8 Apr 83 p 10

[Editorial: "Such Good Friends"]

[Text] There was a time when the Social Democrats were pleased that they got along so well with the Radical Liberals. It was at the time when the Radical Liberals, too, felt easy and confident in their friendship with the Social Democrats. Storms might be raging around them, but the relationship of mutual trust made both parties feel at ease. When in a really cheerful mood, they would boast that they were the ones who stood for steadiness and stability at Christiansborg [parliament]. It is now rather long since the two parties lived under such idyllic circumstances. Over the years, they have been less frequently satisfied with one another and have, more often than not, been cross with one another. And, at the moment, they are leading a cat-and-dog life.

During the last few days, Anker Jørgensen and Niels Helveg Petersen have been using coarse language in referring to one another, and this controversy is no more significant than many other exchanges of words of abuse which have taken place between them. It is a general and public confirmation of the poor relations existing between them. The former prime minister has many times given expression to his indignation that the Radical Liberal Party failed him when he was government leader. And the chairman of the Radical Liberal Folketing group and other Radical Liberals have equally often given expression to their dissatisfaction with the large party--and, to an increasing degree, to their lack of confidence in the Social Democratic leader.

The only interesting thing about the latest exchange of words is that Anker Jørgensen has stated that it is his goal to form a Social Democratic minority government. It is quite optimistic to talk about such things at a time when there are no indications that the question of the formation of a new government will become topical for quite some time. However, in, apparently, taking it for granted that he will be able to form such a government, Anker Jørgensen shows that he has got even bigger ideas of his own possibilities. The Social Democratic Party will not be able to form a government just because it would like to do so. It needs the help of somebody, and who would that be? Anker Jørgensen does not expect either the Radical Liberal Party or the Socialist

People's Party to be of any use. But who is then to assist in the formation of such a government, and who is to keep such a government in power? Does he expect any other parties to give him a hand the day he reaches for the government power?

It is no wonder that the Radical Liberals shake their heads at the Social Democrats, with whom they used to be such good friends. It is such a long time since they were getting along. And it, probably, will be a long time still before they will be able to bear one another.

7262

CSO: 3613/92

LEFT'S FORCING END TO POLISH SANCTIONS CAUSES CONCERN

Daily: Reality in Poland Ignored

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 19 Mar 83 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text] Someone from far away who knew nothing about how Danes act would be surprised at the parliamentary form of government here. He would discover that ministers and members of parliament like to talk at great lengths about problems. But he also would discover that they often seem to use the major debates in such a way that they deal with something other than what actually is on the agenda. They expend all their energy on secondary matters and forget the main topic.

In the past dozen or so days the public has followed a rather heated debate between the Social Democrats and the government concerning sanctions against the Soviet Union. Former Trade Minister Ivar Norgaard and the foreign minister have been in a series of verbal battles concerning the extent to which the government has acted contrary to the will of parliament. It has been argued that the government has bound Denmark to a decision made in Brussels without telling anyone in Denmark. The minister has held numerous conferences with parliament and has had to answer a number of questions--clearly not to the satisfaction of all members of parliament.

Yesterday, when the matter finally came up for its second hearing, the discussion once again dealt with secondary issues. In the end, the issue was returned to committee. The politicians are in no hurry when they are discussing something other than the true issue. It seems disgraceful--and the Social Democrats are not the only guilty parties.

The politicians seem to forget totally that this discussion had its origin in a proposal by the government to continue the limitation of imports from the Soviet Union and that this proposal was based on the situation in Poland. It is possible to joke about the situation, as some do, and say that only caviar, pianos, toys, and cultured pearls are involved. But what is the serious background to the situation? It is the fact that developments in Poland still give cause for both concern and protests. Martial law has not ended, but simply been suspended. The restrictions imposed on the Polish people have not eased. Demonstrations still are brutally suppressed. In reality, there is

not a single sign that the conditions under which the Polish people are living have improved. Is there any responsible party in parliament that does not believe this? But some of them have turned their backs and are hiding behind legalities.

Parliament should think more about the Poles than about itself.

Foreign Minister Expresses 'Shock'

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 24 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by Michael Ehrenreich]

[Text] The traditional broad political unity on foreign policy matters received another blow yesterday when a majority in parliament rejected the government's proposal that Denmark, along with the other EC countries, should continue trade sanctions against the Soviet Union.

The government will not choose to resign, however, following the latest of an increasing number of foreign policy defeats.

"This decision will have no immediate consequences, but the other EC countries and our allies certainly will be surprised to see our unilateral withdrawal from the sanctions. Thus, Denmark has received another black mark and we have received many of them recently," Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen said.

The foreign minister said that the government needed the Social Democrats to cooperate on foreign and security policies.

"But it cannot be in the interest of anyone, not even the Social Democrats, to make us conduct a foreign policy that is to the left of the Social Democrats' own position. So far, we have accepted being in the minority in this area, so that we can carry out the government's economic policies. We will continue to do that, but the Social Democrats must understand that there are limits," Uffe Ellemann-Jensen said.

On the reaction in Moscow, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen said that the Soviet Union now had evidence that a majority in parliament does not hold the Russians responsible for the events in Poland.

An exceptionally sharp and personal exchange between Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen and his predecessor Kjeld Olesen of the Social Democratic Party preceded parliament's rejection of continued sanctions against the Soviet Union by a vote of 78 to 68, with 33 members absent. The government parties and the Radical Liberals voted for the sanctions, while the Social Democrats, the Socialist People's Party, and the Socialist Left Party voted against sanctions and the Progressive Party was split:

"I was shocked that the foreign minister quoted private conversations with me

and the former prime minister and, what is worse, he quoted incorrectly. For the sake of Danish foreign policy I am deeply disturbed that the foreign minister, with this lack of ethics and decency, has endangered the broad unity that he himself considers so important," Kjeld Olesen said.

Uffe Ellemann-Jensen dismissed these accusations by saying he had related his understanding of the content of his private conversations with Kjeld Olesen and Anker Jorgensen.

"But I will not conceal the fact that I was hurt by this personal attack," the foreign minister said.

During the debate the Social Democrats and the Socialist Left led the argument against sanctions, which these parties described as ineffective. In addition, the Social Democrats again accused Ivar Norgaard and Holger K. Nielsen of the Socialist People's Party of violating the mandate of the parliamentary trade committee in December concerning a continuation of the sanctions.

This was rejected by the chairmen of the government parties, who warned against unilateral lifting of the sanctions and accused the Social Democrats of losing themselves in procedures and details. As conservative Ole Bernt Henriksen expressed it, "They could not reach the ball, so they decided to play the man."

Niels Helveg Petersen of the Radical Liberal Party said that article 224 of the Rome Agreement clearly made certain reservations for national authority and that the foreign minister had not been ordered by the trade committee to prevent the other countries from extending the sanctions beyond 2 months.

"In our opinion, sanctions should fulfil two conditions. They must be effective and they must be taken by the United Nations. Only this type of effect on conditions in Poland will make us support the proposal," the Radical Liberal Party leader said.

Neither the government nor the Social Democrats supported stricter rules establishing a written procedure for ministers acting on behalf of the trade committee. But yesterday Ivar Norgaard advocated tighter restrictions on ministers' actions in Brussels and Holger K. Nielsen of the Socialist People's Party announced a preliminary debate on stricter regulations.

A debate in the form of an assault on the foreign minister will not be supported by a majority in parliament.

Glistrup Party Divided on Issue

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 24 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by Michael Ehrenreich]

[Text] There were a number of violent personal attacks between members of the Progressive Party's parliamentary group yesterday during the group's debate over sanctions against the Soviet Union.

"For too many years the party has had its head in the sand in the area of foreign policy. Now we must take a stand. If we follow Mogens Glistrup, however, we will simply pat the Soviet Union on the shoulder for its murder in Afghanistan and its interference in Poland," Knud Lind said.

"I do not believe a single person in Afghanistan has suffered less because of the sanctions that now have been in effect 11 months. They are unfortunate and totally without results," Mogens Glistrup answered.

"We are putting our seal of approval on murder if we continue to follow our previous policies," Knud Lind said.

Leif Glensgaard accused Borge Halvgaard, member of the parliamentary trade committee and the special committee on the sanctions, of "changing horses in mid-stream simply to save the government." Borge Halvgaard said that it was precisely this work on the committees that convinced him that the sanctions should not be lifted.

John Arentoft, who favors the sanctions, accused Mogens Glistrup of speculating in an election as a result of the court case against him, while group chairman Uffe Thorndahl reprimanded the group's members of the two parliamentary committees for making the party appear to waver on the issue.

The following voted for sanctions: John Arentoft, Borge Halvgaard, John Laker Tang Sorensen, Uffe Tang Soren, Uffe Thorndahl, and Erling Askjaer Jorgensen.

The following voted against sanctions: Helge Dohrmann, Leif Glensgaard, Ole Maisted, Mogens Voigt, Kresten Poulsgaard, and Ove Jensen.

Mogens Glistrup was absent because of the scheduled court-ordered auction of his house in Lyngby. He was paired with Knud Lind.

Foreign Policy Concessions to SDP

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 24 Mar 83 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text] Yesterday in parliament the Social Democrats added to the string of foreign policy victories they have won since the party was removed from office. As in many of the previous cases, there was no really objective reason for the recent political events, but it has become clear that objective considerations no longer are of predominant importance.

What is important, however, is to look for ways to cause problems for the foreign minister. The chairman of the Social Democrats' trade committee seems to be indefatigable in this respect.

Of course the foreign minister, and thereby the government, must think about how long he will and how long he can put up with this. The government has made clear that it views economic policy as a key area. It is of vital importance. Nevertheless, other areas of importance in which the government is active must be considered. The question must be raised as to whether or not the government's present ability to deal with foreign policy issues is acceptable. No government, regardless of its political priorities, can accept a situation in which it is unable to conduct a more or less consistent foreign policy. Yesterday's vote just about pushed the government to the limit.

As late as last Tuesday there was a chance that the Progressive Party would change its position on the question of sanctions. At the group meeting on Wednesday, however, it became clear that the split in the parliamentary group was so deep that the Progressive Party could not alter the balance in parliament. It is a sign of a deeply divided party when the party leader, Mogens Glistrup, who was prevented by law from being present during the debate in parliament, sought and achieved a pairing within his own parliamentary group.

On one side of the government are the Social Democrats. Here it is unclear whether it is Kjeld Olesen or Ivar Norgaard who determines foreign policy. In recent months, in any case, it seems clear that neither the Atlantic alliance nor the concept of European unity is behind their concrete decisions.

On the other side of the government is the Progressive Party, which no longer is united. For this reason, it is impossible to say where the party stands on foreign policy issues. Its position can change, depending on who is sitting at the typewriter when policy statements are pieced together.

These are the conditions under which the government must attempt to hold a steady foreign policy course. This is an almost superhuman task--for the foreign minister.

9336

CSO: 3613/85

HOME RULE PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES VOTING RIGHTS ON U. S. BASES

Godthaab GRONLANDSPOSTEN in Danish 9 Mar 83 p 33

[Open letter from Jonathan Motzfeldt, chairman of the Siumut Party]

[Text] Open letter to our friends on the bases:

In various addresses and statements, representatives of military base personnel have represented themselves as the people who will decide the outcome of the Landsting election on 12 April. In this connection, these representatives have been on the radio recommending that voters support Atassut ["Mutual Cooperation"], Lars Chemnitz or Allan Idd Jensen, both of Godthaab.

Now, as we know, it is up to each individual citizen of this country to decide how he or she will vote, but since these representatives have begun to whip up opposition against Siumut ["Forward"] and Inuit Ataqatigiit [A radical youth group], then we of Siumut must make a few remarks.

I assume that many of our Danish friends at these bases are not as familiar as others who have come from Denmark and been here for several years with this aspect of Greenlandic society's normal political, cultural, and economic environment. For this reason, perhaps we should say a few words about Greenland's general situation before the base personnel vote on 12 April.

I also assume that all our Danish friends on military bases here are happy to have their jobs. We have never disputed their right to hold these jobs in our country, since it is a well-known fact that we, too, would like to be considered for these jobs.

For this reason, I would like to recommend that all base personnel consider the following before voting on election day:

First of all, they should not expect any Landsting representatives, whether they be from Atassut, Siumut, or Inuit Ataqatigiit, to propose that the base tax be repealed. The base tax is one of the taxes all of us in Greenland must help pay to Greenland under home rule. This money is earned in Greenland under an agreement between the United States and Denmark. The rest of us have learned to live with it.

In addition, the base tax is considerably lower than the tax other citizens of Greenland pay to municipalities and to the national treasury. You pay 18 percent tax and, apart from Ivigtut which pays the same percentage as you, all other municipalities in Greenland pay between 21 and 25 percent of their income. These are all contributions to home rule in Greenland, which is working together with Denmark to help alleviate the day-to-day problems of broad groups of people up here in Greenland. Your contribution is a necessary part of this effort and we are happy to receive it. It is an expression of solidarity you, as Danish citizens, are showing to us.

The fact is that after years of consideration, discussions, and negotiations between Denmark and Greenland, your political representatives, and many others, it was decided--through negotiations--that home rule would be established up here in Greenland. Home rule was introduced here on 1 May 1979 and I assure you that the atmosphere and spirit of cooperation between Denmark and Greenland never have been so good and relaxed as they are now--since home rule was introduced--although several topics remain that must be discussed in more detail with the Danish authorities. The Siumut Party has assumed the responsibility of continuing to develop this positive trend. Most of the parties in Denmark's parliament (except the Socialist Left Party and the Progressive Party) support this trend and we within Siumut hope to maintain this support for home rule across political lines.

For this reason, we cannot simply be identified with the Danish parties. The Siumut Party is a Greenlandic party that has fought to withdraw Greenland from the EC and our position on this issue is well known. But we also will seek close cooperation with the EC after our withdrawal, according to an OLT agreement. We maintain that there is room for all of us, both Danes and Greenlanders, here in Greenland, but we all must obey the laws of the land, just as we must respect the laws of Denmark as soon as we land at Kastrup. The goal of Siumut is to join with others to make Greenland a good home for us all.

Through carefully considered and reasonable cooperation, we must create a form of coexistence that will benefit both the base personnel and the rest of Greenland. By approving the new election law, we have given you the opportunity to help use develop Greenland into a democratic society in which each of us can develop ourselves to the fullest, regardless of race, creed, or sex. For this reason, I believe that short-sighted tax considerations are no reason to reject the policies of Siumut on 12 April, since home rule has gotten off to a good start under these policies. I would like to ask our Danish friends on the bases to consider this before they vote.

Sincerely yours,

Jonathan Motzfeldt
Chairman of the Siumut Party

9336
CSO: 3613/84

CP CHAIRMAN KAJANOJA QUILTS CIVIL SERVANT POST

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 31 Mar 83 p 7

[Article: "Kajanoja Resigns From Position"]

[Text] Communist Party Chairman Jouko Kajanoja has decided to become a full-time politician. Kajanoja has requested to resign from his post as funding director of the Housing Administration and the President will grant this resignation on Thursday. Kajanoja will leave his post in the beginning of April. After this, his main concern will be the chairmanship of the SKP [Finnish Communist Party].

Kajanoja has been on a leave of absence from the Housing Administration since he became Labor Minister in 1981. His duties as minister ended at the end of last year, but Kajanoja received an additional 3-month leave of absence because of the election campaign. However, he was not elected to parliament.

Kajanoja was chosen chairman of the SKP in May 1982. Kajanoja's position will be put in the balance at next year's SKP congress in May at the latest.

Kajanoja was appointed funding director of the Housing Administration at the end of 1978 when the ruling parties agreed on a package of appointments. The former funding director, Kalevi Sassi (Center Party), became director of the Construction Administration at that time.

10576

CSO: 3617/100

'KANSAN UUTISET,' CP'S MAIN ORGAN, IN FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY

Helsinki UUSI SUOMI in Finnish 25 Mar 83 p 10

[Article: "Publishing Schedule To Be Reduced; KANSAN UUTISET and POLITTOPISTE in Economic Crisis"]

[Excerpts] The SKDL's [Finnish People's Democratic League] crushing election defeat is reflected in KANSAN UUTISET activity. The future is being reassessed. A thoughtful mood prevailed at the newspaper's offices yesterday.

The loss of eight seats in Parliament registered in the People's Democrat and Communist elections has violently shaken the position of KANSAN UUTISET, the leading organ of the SKDL and the SKP [Finnish Communist Party].

So far the SKDL has received about 250,000 markkas per parliamentary representative a year in party subsidies. With the election defeat the party subsidy will be reduced by about 2 million markkas.

KANSAN UUTISET has been paid about 200,000 markkas a year for each parliamentary representative in parliamentary press subsidies, which altogether has meant nearly 9 million markkas.

Publishing Schedule to Be Reduced

Thus the election defeat will mean radical economic cuts for the newspaper, cuts it had indeed some time ago suspected would have to be made.

"The election defeat was in this sense fateful and is now accelerating decisions," KANSAN UUTISET assistant chief editor Esa Alander said.

At this point it is certain that the newspaper will shift to a publication appearing five times a week instead of seven. After the changes that are to take place in July, KANSAN UUTISET will probably appear either from Monday through Friday or from Tuesday through Saturday.

Focus on VIIKKOLEHTI

Accordingly the days on which VIIKKOLEHTI, briskly launched by KANSAN UUTISET last October, appears are to be changed. The newspaper will in future be sold Fridays and Saturdays instead of Sunday as at present.

"VIIKKOLEHTI has been well received. The sale of single copies has been encouraging. That's why we are investing more in it than before," Alander said.

The higher costs of publishing VIIKKOLEHTI on weekdays have not as such shaken the company's economy, rather the opposite.

"We noticed that, when VIIKKOLEHTI appeared on Sundays, business hours ended too soon. Now we are trying to correct the situation."

SKDL Administration Gave Its Blessing

The cuts referred to are based on KANSAN UUTISET board of directors recommendations which the SKDL party administration yesterday decided to submit as such to the newspaper's advisory board for consideration. The advisory board will meet next Monday.

"Economic realities must be taken into account. We have to get KANSAN UUTISET to operate without losses; you can't run a newspaper in the red," they asserted at the party administration meeting yesterday.

As for the SKP Central Committee, it will consider the KANSAN UUTISET matter on Saturday.

Employees Depressed

The news of the economic cuts was received with mixed feelings in the offices of KANSAN UUTISET. A melancholy, depressed mood prevailed in the editorial department yesterday.

"Nobody here is happy about it. We only know that they are trying to get rid of the losses, starting apparently with so-called natural elimination, from among older employees," they said in the editorial department yesterday.

Alander confirmed the fact that they would obviously have to reduce the number of employees. Layoffs will, however, be avoided until the last moment.

"We have already canceled planned vacations. Two temporary proofreader positions have been eliminated."

11,466

CSO: 3617/104

CP MINORITY RESPONDS TO DECLINE WITH INCREASED RADICALISM

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 29 Mar 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Threatened Communist Split Would Not End Dispute"]

[Text] Finnish Communists consider that they have reached the "final shore", a time to draw conclusions in their internal conflict. Over the weekend the Central Committee of the SKP [Finnish Communist Party] took the most decisive actions with the help of the majority to improve and mend the party's operational ability.

The Politburo has 3 weeks in which to present proposals to the Central Committee for dissolving the parallel organizations of the Taistoites and shutting down their newspaper. The Central Committee also recommended that the parliamentary faction of the SKDL [Finnish People's Democratic League] expell MP's who violate the faction's decisions from the parliamentary faction and also subsequently from the party's leadership organs.

The primary reason for these tough stands of the majority is the party's painful election defeat, which is interpreted to be fundamentally the result of the party's internal situation. Communism no longer fascinates people in the same way it did after the war when it received wind under its wings as the people's democratic movement was being born.

Now the SKP's majority line is attempting to develop a party program more in line with the times and today's reality.

But the minority, which talks about Marxism-Leninism with its forehead furrowed, lives within its old circles, in which it remained after losing its position of leadership 17 years ago. It has its own parallel organizations and newspaper and it is indifferent to the decisions of the party organs even though the party statutes require it to adhere to them. It interprets the statutes in any way it sees fit.

The soft road to negotiations for restoring unity to the party has not resulted in a reduction of conflicts. Nearly the same individuals direct the factions while maintaining their positions and weapons. Not even the arrangement reached last August by the party leadership with its changes of vice-chairman seems to have helped any more than the attempt to sweep the party

conflict under the rug for the duration of the election campaign. The events in the district of Lapland clearly attest to this failure.

The situation also does not seem good after the command decisions now issued by the Central Committee. In its first reaction the minority has rejected the demands to dissolve its parallel organizations and newspaper as well as hinted at the dissolution of the party itself, which, however, the minority's newspaper declares it opposes.

There is not much time left until the day of judgment declared by the Central Committee. In the interim nationwide government negotiations will also begin, which will be very important for certain members of the majority leadership. But even they are raising the threshold so high that the inclusion of Communists in the government will not be possible.

The minority will be soon be faced with either an accomodation with the decisions of the party organs in accordance with democratic centralism or the dissolution of the party. However, the latter is not entered into easily in the Communist movement. It would also probably not be acceptable to the CPSU. And what can be accomplished in the final count by an official split of the party?

The policy line of the minority, which has become smaller from election to election, would become Western Europe's strictest. In spite of this, its chances of taking over the SKP would be quite small. Part of the majority would draw closer to the Social Democrats, but the main group of Communists would remain loyal to the SKP. An intensification and continuation of the mutual conflict among Finnish Communists would also be certain in the SKDL -- as well as the burying of even the slightest hopes of restoring unity into the obscurity of the future.

10576

CSO: 3617/100

POLITICAL

FINLAND

DECISION DELAYED ON POSSIBLE PUBLISHING CHANGE OF CP ORGAN

Helsinki KANSAN UUTISET in Finnish 29 Mar 83 p 3

[Article: "KANSAN UUTISET Publishing Schedule Shelved"]

[Text] The KANSAN UUTISET advisory board did not reach a decision yesterday on reducing the number of times per week the newspaper would appear. The newspaper's board of directors moved that KANSAN UUTISET shift to a publishing schedule of 5 days a week on 1 July 1983. The motion was shelved until the meeting to be held on the 26th of next month.

The advisory board is assuming that within the limits of funding possibilities different kinds of operational alternatives will have been studied by the time of the next meeting. The advisory board asked the board of directors for a detailed proposal with regard to the different alternatives.

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CSO: 3617/104

NEWSPAPERS AROUND COUNTRY COMMENT ON NEAR DIVISION OF CP

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 29 Mar 83 p 2

[Article: "Will Finnish Communist Party Split?"]

[Text] The independent LANSI-SAVO, which is published in Mikkeli, presumes that the SKP [Finnish Communist Party], which was badly wounded in the elections, will finally split in two. According to the newspaper, the reason for the election defeat suffered by the Communists can be solely attributed to the internal division in the party.

"Last week's discussion and statements made by the People's Democrats themselves provide strong references to the fact that a new group may also appear on the left on the parliament's party map. They have already cropped up for the nonsocialist wing in the elections."

According to LANSI-SAVO, the new factions will not, however, replace former factions in the parliament, but will add to our multi-party system.

TIEDONANTAJA, published by the minority Communists, does not believe that the SKP will split in two. According to the newspaper, not even First Secretary Arvo Aalto will be able to stop the Communist press or dissolve the party since thousands of Communists and party supporters are of the opinion that the SKP must not be dissolved.

However, TIEDONANTAJA strikes a blow against Arvo Aalto with the blunt side of the axe in its lead article:

"He has always been an influential and decisive force in the background when something has split in the party. He was involved when three officers were expelled from the youth league. His participation in the dissolution of the People's Temperance League has been confirmed. His guiding and decisive influence was publicly confirmed when MP candidate Tennila was expelled from the election alliance of the SKDL [Finnish People's Democratic League]. Now it seems that this policy is continuing even more glaringly in the preparations being made for the mass expulsion of individual Communists and the expulsion of party sections from the Finnish Communist Party. This is what is happening in Lapland. Will this also occur throughout the whole country?"

TIEDONANTAJA's commentator Aleksandrovits is also astonished by Arvo Aalto's actions:

"Arvo Aalto, who bears the greatest responsibility for this catastrophic election defeat, is demanding the suspension of TIEDONANTAJA's operations as an absolutely necessary condition for the revival of the People's Democratic movement while at the same time a decision is being made in the movement's leadership to reduce the frequency of KANSAN UUTiset to 5 days a week.

"Thus a renewal can be accomplished by weakening the Communist press!" sneers Aleksandrovits.

According to the Center Party's SAVON SANOMAT, which appears in Kuopio, the SKP has postponed its internal housekeeping from one election to another. According to the newspaper, the separation of candidates into two different lists in the election district of Lapland attests to the fact that the outcome of the unity decisions of the SKP congress has been deplorable.

According to the newspaper, the deepening of the party division since the last congress and the outcome of the elections also weaken the position of Jouko Kajanoja, the new party chairman.

"Even though his resignation has not been actually requested from any quarter, it, nevertheless, seems that he does not have sufficient charisma to unify the party. It is doubtful that his opponent also has sufficient charisma. However, it is apparent that Arvo Aalto's stock is improving. His evaluation of the situation and his policy line have turned out to be correct. The defeat of the minority in the elections is strengthening Aalto's position."

According to SAVON SANOMAT, it is indicative of the SKP's present slump that the cover organization, the SKDL, has risen to play the role of the boss in the party.

"It is already giving advice to the SKP although until recently it has been the work horse of the SKP. SKDL Chairman Kalevi Kivisto was elected to parliament by a creditable vote while, on the other hand, the chairman of the SKP was not elected from the same district. This also increases the voice of the SKDL.

"The restoration of unity to the SKP will no longer succeed with public statements, but the party must bring about unity along with the dissolution of parallel organizations within a framework of a strict and binding schedule. Unless the minority agrees to this, painful expulsions and administrative measures will be the only alternative.

"It is doubtful that anyone wants to see the SKP split into two separate parties, not even the other parties. But it is completely evident that the presently divided SKP is incapable of cooperation."

Parliamentary Faction Will Split First

According to the Conservative Party's AAMULEHTI, which appears in Tampere, the SKDL's election defeat was the reason that the party's majority finally departed upon a path at the end of which looms the dissolution of the party.

"The immediate beginning of this dissolution will occur in the parliamentary faction where deviation from the faction's decisions will mean expulsion from the faction as well as from those leadership positions in the party which the individuals in question may possibly hold.

"The Politburo was given a month's time to make procedural proposals and complete a report regarding these measures. This period of time represents a war of nerves, in which the attitude of the majority as well as the minority toward this matter will be tested.

"In this situation the minority does not have any more to lose than before. In other words, it will not consent to any kind of halt to its activities, but will wait to see whether the majority will carry out its threat and expel from the party that segment which has declared itself to be the only correct executor of Marxism-Leninism."

The independent ILTALEHTI, which is published in Helsinki, gives credit to the Communist Party since it has not talked about protest in the manner of many others nor has it attempted to explain its defeat as the fault of voters.

ILTALEHTI does, however, consider First Secretary Arvo Aalto to be a power broker, who has the passkey in his pocket for resolving the situation and settling the dispute.

"There is really nothing to boast about in the internal situation of the Communist Party. The factions struggling against each other are securely in their own camps armed for the final struggle. Expulsions, resignations, and all manner of threats are uppermost in discussions. The time of a stabilized war is over.

"It appears that First Secretary Arvo Aalto has once again taken the party into his own hands. This is indicated by, among other things, the extensive interview in Sunday's KANSAN UUTISET, in which Aalto unambiguously declares that the minority will now have its last day of visitation."

ILTALEHTI interprets the fact that KANSAN UUTISET resorted to an exclusive interview with Aalto to mean a rejection of SKP Chairman Jouko Kajanoja.

"Kajanoja's resignation from the chairmanship is considered to be only a matter of time. A better impression is made if an individual himself can announce his own departure."

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CENTRAL COMMITTEE: CP MEMBERSHIP CARD EXCHANGE RESUMING

Helsinki TIEDONANTAJA in Finnish 30 Mar 83 p 6

[Communique issued by Finnish Communist Party Central Committee on 26 March 1983]

[Text] The Central Committee had earlier decided that the exchange of membership cards in the party would be effected between 1 January and 31 March 1983. Since, however, the exchange is still in part incomplete, the Central Committee has decided to extend the deadline for exchanging membership cards to 30 June 1983.

After that date party cells will be able to exchange their members' membership cards using the old joining date only for a particularly valid reason such as, for example, residence abroad or a lengthy illness, and in such cases only until 31 December 1983.

In connection with this, the Central Committee refers to its earlier decision, according to which it is the responsibility of the cell to see to it that every party member has an opportunity to obtain a new membership card once he has paid his membership dues for all of 1982 and filled out the membership information form.

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STALINIST PRESS ORGAN DEFENDS RIGHT TO EXIST

Helsinki TIEDONANTAJA in Finnish 30 Mar 83 p 2

[Editorial: "TIEDONANTAJA's 'Sins'"]

[Text] It is being demanded that TIEDONANTAJA, a Communist newspaper published by the Finnish Communist Party (SKP) district organizations, be discontinued. What are the sins that TIEDONANTAJA may be charged with?

Everyone is well aware of the fact that TIEDONANTAJA has always backed workers' struggle for better wages and working and living conditions.

TIEDONANTAJA has constantly reported on big capital profiteering and criticized those economic and social policies through which the profits of the big companies are supported, unemployment is increased and the circumstances of workers, white-collar workers, pensioners and other people of limited means are made more difficult.

Thus TIEDONANTAJA has consistently opposed the taxation of social security benefits — like social security pensions — the reduction of employers' social security contributions and taxes on big businesses, the reduction of housing construction, the reduction of labor appropriations and the expansion of subsidies for firms and arms appropriations.

The newspaper has also always sided with the strengthening of Finnish-Soviet friendship and cooperation. The newspaper combats anti-Sovietism and exposes those who attack friendly relations [with the Soviet Union].

TIEDONANTAJA is always actively present where people are working for peace and against armament and the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. TIEDONANTAJA spreads the word on the peace initiatives of the socialist countries.

TIEDONANTAJA supports those environmental movements that work against pollution of the environment and nature and for people's health, well-being and prosperity.

TIEDONANTAJA unwaveringly defends the SKP's ideological foundation, Marxist-Leninism, and the party's main policy line, which is based on it. In terms of the development of theory and the party line, the newspaper is against the distortion of Marxism and ideological confusion.

In short, TIEDONANTAJA has carried out the decisions of the SKP party congresses and governing organs and defended the party line against all attacks. For some people that seems to be reason enough to demand the closing down of TIEDONANTAJA.

The stifling of a Communist newspaper will, however, not succeed any more than did earlier attempts to ban the communist movement in our country either. We must do everything we can for the SKP to prevent the SKP from being dissolved.

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SOVIET, FINNISH YOUTH FRIENDSHIP FESTIVAL TO BE HELD

Helsinki KANSAN UUTISET in Finnish 29 Mar 83 p 10

[Text] Cooperation between Finnish and Soviet youths will be discussed at a youth seminar to begin in Tampere on Monday. The seminar is in connection with the events to be held in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Pact.

Aside from mutual cooperation between the youth groups, they will examine the friendship festivals that are to be held in the Soviet Union next summer from 1 to 9 July in greater detail.

Over 100 delegates from youth committees and organizations will be participating in the 2-day youth seminar at the Murikka People's Institute in Tampere. A 40-youth friendship city delegation from Moscow will represent the Soviet Union.

Vladimir Adsionov, the chairman of the Soviet Youth Organizations Committee, will also attend the seminar.

About 900 young people will go to the Soviet Union for the July friendship festivals. The official delegation will include about 100 people who will be distributed in three different towns after the opening ceremonies in Moscow.

The main body will be divided into 20 groups that will visit their own friendship towns. Among others, Pelle Miljoona has been chosen to perform at the festivals.

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GREENS POSITIONED IN PARLIAMENT BETWEEN CENTER, SDP

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 30 Mar 83 p 10

[Article: "Seats for Greens Between Center Party and SDP"]

[Excerpt] Two MP's from the Greens elected to parliament received backrow seats between the Social Democrats and Center Party members.

In addition to everything else, the Greens are even being promised two committee seats. The Greens do not, however, intend to place themselves on the lists of the right or the left in the parliament's internal elections for the distribution of committee seats.

In the opinion of Greens representative Ville Komsu it does not make any difference where he and Kalle Konkkola sit in the April session of parliament. MP Ville Komsu does not see any symbolic value in the location of seats in parliament as do the West German Greens.

"It is all the same where we sit in the chambers as long as Kalle is able to reach his seat easily by wheelchair," states Komsu.

According to parliamentary administrative director Tarmo Kivilaakso, the secretarial committee selected by parliament will present a proposal on the distribution of seats. And when the parliament has decided on the distribution of the 199 seats among the factions on the basis of the secretarial committee's proposal, each faction can then determine its own seating arrangement among its representatives.

"Thus the new parliament will in the final count determine where the Greens will sit," states Kivilaakso. According to him, it is, however, probable that the Greens will receive seats from the back row near the center aisle.

"In fact, Kalle Konkkola had hoped to be able to sit in the back row near the aisle primarily between the Social Democrats and Center Party members. The spot in question is the most practical from Konkkola's point of view as well as that of other MP's. There is more room in the back row, and thus the other MP's can easily get around Konkkola's wheelchair to their seats," states Kivilaakso.

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SECURITY POLICE CONFIRM NATION EXPELLED THREE USSR SPIES

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 10 Apr 83 pp 3, 23, 24

[Articles by Pekka Vuoristo and Veikko I. Pajunen: "Who Among Us Is a Spy?"]

[Text] From where can one find out what is treason and what is not? The article regarding treason in the law enacted in the 1930's does not say. The courts will not say how it has interpreted this article. The Dumell incident is testing the limits of the secrecy of spy cases.

A Finnish citizen cannot know with certainty when he will be guilty of spying.

The article of the law regarding treason is not precise and is vague in the manner it is stated. It acquires a precise content only when the courts interpret it. A citizen could determine from court documents what kind of activity is considered treasonable and what is not. However, the documents are completely secret.

The content of treason became timely when television editor Matts Dumell published a book about his own case. In January Dumell received an 8-month conditional sentence for treason.

Dumell is attempting to demonstrate that the judgment was unfounded. In his opinion the police considered his association with certain Soviets in connection with his normal occupation as an economic editor to be spying. Dumell states that it was only later that he learned that the Security Police considered these individuals to be representatives of the Soviet intelligence service. Dumell also gives us to understand that the indictment was made and the sentence was passed down primarily to protect the prestige of the police.

Except for the sentence the Dumell incident has been declared to be secret. Dumell wrote the book about his interrogation and the court proceedings under the threat of an additional sentence. Thus he was not able to explain the reasons for his sentence in detail. Thus it is not possible to determine from the book what acts were considered to criminal by the court.

Matts Dumell has appealed his sentence to the highest court. Its decision is expected sometime in the spring.

Since Dumell himself considers that he was only pursuing his profession, his case concerns many Finns. It is feared that more and more people can become inadvertently guilty of spying. Associations between Finns and foreigners in Finland are more extensive than ever before.

In matters of espionage the protection of citizens' rights can be weak. According to Finland's principles of justice, a citizen must be able to know in advance whether his intended actions are criminal or not. He must know with certainty when ignorance of the content of the law does not relieve him of responsibility and culpability. However, this information is impossible to obtain when the courts, in general, conceal spy cases which would throw any light on the content of the law.

The courts can freely determine from case to case what portion of a spy case can be made public. The policy based on decisions of the highest court has been extremely strict. Usually, the court publishes only the sentence itself as well as its legal basis. In general, the reason is directly quoted from the article of the law.

The strictness of the policy is, of course, the result of the fact that spy cases are sensitive from the point of view of foreign policy. It is considered that the courts keep such matters secret frequently to protect themselves since their own foreign policy expertise is slight. The name of the country on behalf of which treason was committed is considered to be inflammable information. Apparently, it is feared that the public can determine the name of the foreign country if details of a case are made public.

When the highest court deliberates Dumell's case, it will also have the authority to consider the limits of secrecy. Because of the considerable publicity received by this case, it is awaited with interest whether the highest court will deviate from the strict policy of secrecy and publicly define the limits of spying.

The Ins and Outs of Article Seven

Treason is primarily treated in Article 7 of Section 12 of the Criminal Code. It contains three paragraphs or clauses. Each one refers to a slightly different crime.

The first clause prescribes a punishment for an individual who "reveals or procures for the purpose of revealing" information which is to be kept secret from a foreign state in order to protect Finland's external security, rights, or economic and other interests. Thus the clause concerns the leaking of information about Finland to a foreign state.

The second clause prescribes as punishable "the act to acquire such information" which can harm Finland's foreign relations. The purpose is primarily to prevent espionage between other states occurring in Finland.

In the third clause it is also stipulated that "the procurement of information without intending to reveal it" is punishable.

The act is punishable if the intent of the accused was to bring harm to Finland or benefit a foreign state or if the accused at least knew that he was handling secret information or harming Finland's foreign relations.

Matts Dumell was sentenced on the basis of the second clause. Those well versed in the law have, however, criticized the first and third clauses of the article in particular. They do not state what information is to be kept secret, what is "Finland's interests", and who can indisputably define them.

The answers are difficult to find from the legal literature. One is left with the understanding that Finland's interests are everything that the courts consider to be Finland's interests, and information to be kept secret is everything that the courts consider to be such. Relating a matter that is already public knowledge, the surrendering of public documents, or any other act that seems to be quite innocent can be considered as spying if in the opinion of the courts it meets the criteria for spying.

Also the act of harming Finland's foreign relations is defined by the courts. Foreign policy experts are seldom consulted.

The third clause is criticized separately because of the arbitrary nature of the manner in which it is written. What does "the procurement of information without intending to reveal it" mean -- this is even done by those who read the racing forms. The wording is particularly alarming for those people who procure and treat information in the performance of their work, such as researchers and editors.

It is considered that the legislators intended this wording to mean the procurement of state secrets by an individual who has no right to this information. As far as is known, the matter has been interpreted this way in the courts. No one has been convicted of treason merely on the basis of this clause in recent years.

The Law Is The Same As the Interpretation

Officials make only very general statements on incidents of spying. In the uproar surrounding the Dumell incident it has, however, become apparent that all the cases brought before the prosecutor by the police have resulted in indictments and convictions. The courts have in each case confirmed that the accused knew or it could be reasonably assumed that they knew what they were doing. The condemned have at least in the final phase of their actions accepted a specific assignment from an agent of a foreign state and have, in general, also benefitted monetarily.

It has been given to understand that no one has been sentenced for inadvertent spying, that not one single researcher or editor has been condemned for just the pursuit of his occupation, and that borderline incidents subject to interpretation have been decided in favor of the accused.

The negative aspect of such information that has been made public is that it cannot be examined or confirmed. It is not known on what grounds the courts

have "reasonably assumed" that the accused knew the detrimental nature of their actions. It is not known what is meant by an assignment given by an agent of a foreign state. It is known how the police and the judicial system define actions limited to the profession of a researcher or editor.

Apparently, officials want to give the impression that they do, indeed, know what they are doing, and citizens should trust in this. The same spirit held sway when the laws concerning treason were legislated in the 1930's.

Legislative Counselor Paavo Nikula of the Justice Ministry recently indicated that when the law was enacted in 1939, the main purpose was to give the Central Detective Police of that time the most effective means and authority possible to detain Communists. The concept that Communists are spies was prevalent, and a law was enacted to correspond with this concept.

The law was made vague since the police complained that the procurement of complete evidence regarding treason was difficult. The actions of the police were particularly alleviated by the third clause, which made the mere procurement of information a crime.

The law is open to interpretation, a law that is particularly vaguely formed. Even those articles on the basis of which mere participation in a Communist-sponsored event could be considered as treason in the 1930's are still on the books. Only the interpretation of the articles has been changed. The interpretation of the article on treason has also been changed in the same direction.

How will the article regarding treason be interpreted some time in the future? It has been pointed out that under stable and peaceful conditions citizens can perhaps trust in the impartiality and judgment of the police and the judicial system, but under exceptional conditions the situation could be different.

It is considered that the article regarding treason provides opportunities for outright arbitrariness: on its basis "anyone can be condemned for anything", as the interpretation is changed to suit the needs of the time. Similar points of the law are presently being used in various parts of the world rather frequently to limit the work of researchers and editors in particular.

Only Small Changes to New Law

Finland's Criminal Code is being presently reformed. The work was begun in the Justice Ministry in 1980 and it is proceeding gradually so that within the next few years the intent is to renew the whole legal system in stages.

The sections in most urgent need of reform are the statutes concerning property crimes, tax crimes, and other economic crimes. The predominance of economic crimes in the 1970's was the impetus for the whole legal reform. Eventually, the clauses concerning treason will also be considered. It is estimated in the Justice Ministry that they will be dealt with within the current year.

The reform work is based on a report, which the Criminal Justice Committee compiled in 1976. The committee did not make any detailed proposals on the texts of the law, but it did, however, define the various crimes.

According to its definition, espionage would be the illegal surrendering of information kept secret for reasons of Finland's security or the interests of the public sector to representatives of a foreign state. Penalties would also be imposed for the illegal procurement or publication of information if the intent is to make this information known to a representative of a foreign state.

Illegal intelligence activity would namely be secret intelligence activity occurring on the part of a foreign state, which would harm Finland's foreign relations. Thus this corresponds to the second clause of the article in the old legal code.

In addition, an individual who repeatedly makes contact with a foreign state can be convicted for treasonable association, if the intent of the association is "the promotion of treason". In this report treason is understood to mean placing Finland in danger of war, which deviates from the old law.

A penalty would also be imposed for a traitorous, clandestine alliance or assembly. This means an alliance for the purpose of treason or espionage.

The committee also proposed that a fruitful, purposeful, or flagrant crime be distinguished from the others.

Thus "the procurement of information without the intent to reveal it" would disappear from the new law. Otherwise, the crime would remain as before and the interpretation would continue to be with the courts.

Last October MP Veikko Vennamo (Rural Party) asked in the parliament why acts subject to the statutes regarding treason are not unambiguously defined. He asked how each citizen can be guaranteed the same treatment in these matters.

Justice Minister Christoffer Taxell (Swedish People's Party), who is now resigning from the government, answered: "The independent courts in our judicial system will in the final count make certain that all citizens are treated equally."

Finland Expelled Three Soviet Officials in The 1970's

Contrary to established procedure, the Security Police has disclosed that three Soviet officials, who were suspected of spying, were expelled from Finland in the latter part of the 1970's.

Detective Juhani Hakala of the Security Police told editor Matts Dumell about these expulsions when the latter was being interrogated as the result of an incident that subsequently resulted in a conditional sentence in the Court of Appeals. This matter was reported in Dumell's book "I Am a Spy".

Dumell uses fictitious names for the individuals expelled. According to sources in HELSINGIN SANOMAT, the individuals in questions were Viktor Taratynkin, the second secretary of the Soviet Embassy, and embassy clerk Aleksey Savin as well as a third official, whose name is not known.

In connection with the inquiry Detective Hakala (for whom Dumell uses the fictitious name Koskela) stated that the Soviet citizens declared to be persona non grata are officials of that country's security and intelligence service, KGB.

Chief Seppo Tiitinen of the Security Police told HELSINGIN SANOMAT that according to established procedure, expulsions are not made public.

"If such regrettable incidents occur, they are handled outside of the order of the day without any public fuss," stated Tiitinen.

Espionage on the Silver Screen

Experienced motion-picture producers Jorn Donner and Ansi Manttari are planning to make a film about the spy case concerning Matts Dumell. In their opinion it contains sufficient subject matter -- frightening as well as entertaining.

The story has "some very strong traits for a farce -- a police farce", stated Donner. "Since farces about the military were made at one time in Finland, it is now possible to make a police farce."

In Manttari's opinion this incident demonstrates that the police bureaucracy contains a "certain unintentional comedy", from which subject matter can be used in a motion picture. He states that he has already begun to write a manuscript with Dumell.

Matts Dumell, 31, was given a conditional sentence of 8 months of imprisonment and fined 2,000 markkaa after secret court proceedings on the basis of a secret indictment in the Helsinki Court of Appeals.

Even though the decision of the Court of Appeals obligated Dumell to silence under the threat of an additional penalty, Dumell wrote a book about the whole incident entitled "I Am a Spy" in order to clear his name. The work has met with considerable success.

According to the book, the charges were not exceptionally serious. They primarily concerned the fact that Dumell had associated candidly with three Soviet citizens out of a lack of experience -- just as many other naive Finns have associated with so-called home Russkis.

"I Am a Spy" also gives a symptomatic picture of the peculiar procedures, blunders, and a completely apparent lack of professional skills in the Security Police and the Central Criminal Police.

Thus according to the book, Detective Juhani Hakala of the Security Police did not even notice that Dumell arrived at the hearing with a fully functioning tape recorder in his shoulder bag.

The criminal police turned out to be amateurs in conducting a search of the home. A suspicious item found in the home of the editor turned out to be a radio transmitter for guiding his son's toy car. They were even unable to open a cabinet for which the key had been lost by picking the lock. For this reason the whole search was not even completed.

Dumell noted that at the session of the Court of Appeals one of its members would doze off from time to time.

Kukkasjarvi's Idea

Donner considered such descriptions to be "hellishly amusing". However, the first person to suggest that the book could be made into a movie was producer Kullervo Kukkasjarvi of Filminor. After reading the book he commented to Manttari that it contains excellent subject matter for a movie.

Donner and Manttari are of the same opinion that it would be a question of a dramatic movie based on the Dumell incident, in which the leading character would be an editor who has become the subject of investigation by the Security Police. But it would not just be a mere film version of the book.

According to Manttari's view, the story contains many different kinds of elements and their treatment depends on what point of view is given the most emphasis -- the "ludicrousness" of the whole business or the frightening "Kafkaesque" aspects of the incident.

According to the book, the Kafkaesque trait is the fact that if the Security Police and the prosecutor decide to institute court proceedings against an individual for 'treasonable' activities, then the sentence to be handed down comes as if from a shelf.

"These kind of obscure incidents have always interested me in literature as well as in the movies," states Donner. "I have talked about the same kind of incident in the novel 'Jacob and the Cold War'. The novel concerns itself with a journalist, the leading character by the name of Jacob, who is entertained by Soviet diplomats.

"This whole subject matter has interested me. This incident does not just concern Dumell, but all those who have had dealings with foreign diplomats. It is, indeed, strange that information activity in the direction of the West has been much more active particularly at the personal level, but no one has considered it to be spying."

Entering a Gray Area

Donner and Manttari know that with their movie -- if they proceed to produce it -- they will be entering a gray area, in which citizens do not have the

guaranteed protection of their rights against the arbitrary will of officials. According to the treason clause of the Criminal Code, the mere procurement of confidential information -- which comprises the daily work of an editor -- is a punishable act even though it will not even be used for the writing of a story.

Manttari says he is not apprehensive about entering this gray area since one reason for making the film is to demonstrate the "obsoleteness" of the law. He is disregarding the possibility that he himself could end up among the accused.

"Such is life," he says.

The intended movie promises to direct some annoying attention on the highly secretive Security Police also since according to Donner, its actions in the Dumell incident were "dumbfounding". "Generally speaking, it is a very mysterious institution, it is amazing that its activities have not been given more attention," he adds.

The intentions of the movie makers do not at all seem to amuse Chief Seppo Tiitinen of the Security Police. "I do not intend to express any opinions. Perhaps we should first await the decision of the court on the matter so that we will know what the question is about," states Tiitinen.

Tiitinen also does not yet want to say whether the Security Police will give any possible assistance and expert advice to the movie makers. "I am not taking any kind of stand on this project; the issue is completely new to me," he points out.

The makers of the movie will have to consider questions that are sensitive from a foreign policy point of view and questions which deal with declaring foreign diplomats persona non grata and expulsion requests received by them.

According to "I Am a Spy", Detective Hakala of the Security Police told Dumell in the hearings that the Soviet representatives he knew were expelled from the country since they were officials of the Soviet KGB.

Tiitinen will not say anything about this. In his opinion it is only a question of "an allegation in Dumell's book and I will not comment on any portion of his book".

However, sources in the Foreign Ministry and the Interior Ministry confirm that Soviet representatives left the country at the request of Finnish officials. The individuals in question were Aleksey Savin, an official of the Soviet trade mission, and Viktor Taratynkin, an official of the Soviet Embassy. A third Soviet citizen, who apparently left Finland in the middle of the 1970's, was also involved.

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SIMEONI ON CORSICAN AUTONOMISTS, MITTERRAND POLICIES

West Berlin DIE TAGESZEITUNG in German 13 Apr 83 p 9

[Interview with Corsican autonomist leader Edmond Simeoni by "kyra"; Bastia, Mar 83]

[Text] In August 1982, Corsicans elected the first regional parliament in France. In a preamble regarding the special status of Corsica, the rights of the Corsican people were spelled out. The autonomists came out in favor of the decentralization policy of the French government of the left. Today, the UPC, the Union of the Corsican People, led by Edmond Simeoni is the only political party which calls for internal "decolonization" and is fighting against the Corsican clan system, against corruption and deep-seated irresponsibility. The Corsican National Liberation Front, on the other hand, has taken up its underground campaign once again and is calling for full Corsican independence. In 1982, more than 800 bombings took place on the island--more than ever before. But these days, the Liberation Front seems politically mindless and is having difficulties controlling the banalization of the acts of violence it started. Following the collection of a "revolutionary tax" by force of arms in December 1982, Francois Mitterrand named Robert Broussard, France's supercop, as Corsican police prefect in January 1983 with the job of restoring "republican law" on the island. During the past several weeks, Robert Broussard has succeeded in solving two spectacular political killings of the past. He was able to prove his contention that there is a connection between the militant FLNC liberation movement and the local crime scene--which has seriously discredited the "Front" in the eyes of the Corsican public. The following interview with Edmond Simeoni, the leader of the autonomist UPC, took place in Bastia in northern Corsica in early March.

[Question] If the Corsican regional parliament does not get on with its work soon, isn't there a chance that you will be caught betwixt and between--between the old political power centers and the supporters of a struggle for liberation leading all the way to independence ?

[Answer] There is that danger; but I can assure you that the regional parliament will be continuing its work soon enough. We are working on that as hard as we can. In the space of 2 or 3 months, lots of things will have changed. People will have

been named and there will be the necessary funds to implement the new policy. There will be new projects, new methods and, above all, the kind of real training possibilities for all those wishing to qualify.

[Question] Do you have a firm commitment on the funds from the French government ?

[Answer] No, none at all. At the moment, the institutional transition in Corsica is proceeding in a manner as if Paris merely meant to assume a role of moral godfather and not the consequences of a wrongheaded policy over the course of many years. But don't worry: we will not fail to remind the government of its obligations.

[Question] In a certain sense, developments in Corsica are a test case for decentralization as practiced by a government of the left. What was realized here last year in the way of institutional reforms is to implemented in other parts of France in 1984--for instance in Brittany, in the Basque country and in Alsace.

[Answer] That is very important because it focuses the attention of the government on what happens here in Corsica. As far as we can tell, the time schedule of decentralization will be delayed somewhat. In effect, the continuation of the regionalization drive is not to be expected prior to 1985. Nonetheless, Corsica will remain the test case for decentralization for the government--and it will also continue to pose risks.

[Question] Do you see a connection between this and the spectacular moves in January of this year when Mitterand issued a declaration of war against the Corsican terrorists and dispatched supercop Broussard to the island ?

[Answer] I think that was a major consideration because Mitterand is well aware that repressive measures in and of themselves will not solve the Corsican problem. I think there were three reasons why he sent Broussard here. He wanted to calm down the Corsican people afraid as it was of a slide into terrorism. He also wanted to give proof to French public opinion that a democratic government is capable of pursuing a policy of harshness and then he also wanted to take the wind out of the sails of the right prior to the communal elections--who would otherwise have tried to assume the role of defenders of national unity and opponents to any further regionalization of France. The way Broussard is going about his job here in Corsica, one is led to assume that he is interested in containment rather than repression. His plans are based on maintaining a visible presence, day and night, as a deterrent and as a means of displaying a certain organizational strength. That does not exclude repression altogether; in fact, there has been some repression now and again--but always within the limits of legality. Just the same, the activities of police prefect Broussard in Corsica can only be crowned with success in the long run, if the institutional and political changeover to genuine regional democracy also succeeds.

[Question] During the past 2 years, the FLNC has lost some political credibility and has turned activist in the worst sense of the term. There is a

generational conflict going on and it is mostly young people that are swelling the ranks of the "Front" these days. Why is it that young Corsicans are turning to a militant organization whose political credentials are becoming more and more dubious rather than to your autonomist group ?

[Answer] In a real sense, young people do not have a home anywhere. You are right, of course, in saying that there are more young people today joining the CCN¹ or the Front. I consider that normal. We are preaching responsibility to them; we are telling them that it will take more years of hard efforts and so on. Nowhere in the world are young people particularly receptive to political arguments of this kind. In addition, there is the economic crisis by which young people in Corsica have been hard hit and which has radicalized them and made them more receptive to quick solutions. Between 1962 and 1977, we mobilized practically the entire young generation of Corsica, don't forget that. But then the situation changed; the Corsican business continued to evolve. We tried to do justice to that; we assumed social, political and cultural responsibilities. An underground organization has an advantage there: it does not have to account for its actions. If the Front says 'stop the bombings' or 'start the bombings up again' for instance, there is no way the rank-and-file can ask why.

[Question] It took the UPC some time to come up with a political platform of its own. At first, it was an ill-defined movement with not much of a base anywhere which sought to organize the many small farmers and shopkeepers.

[Answer] That is true. If one looks back at our political activities, one can clearly see that we started out with these specific problems and did not come up with a more general line until much later. We were even accused of being a "Poujadist"² movement. But one should not forget that this country was practically incapable of thinking for itself 20 years ago. For decades, if not for centuries, the rule was that the way to the top went via Paris. Autonomous thinking, in a sense, had been done away with. There was nothing one could do about the death of a collective Corsican identity. It was generally accepted. When I began to play an active role—by that time I had never seen a Corsican flag. I did not even know what that was; for me, there was only the French flag. Inside our families, we lived in an almost feudal system and French patriotism was part of our upbringing. In the mountain village where I come from, for example, you have no idea of all the things we had on the walls: medals, legions of honor, Verdun and later on Indochina and Algeria. In other words, we had been so perfectly machine-tooled along centralist lines that we lost all our capability for original thought and action. Compare that to what we have achieved over the past 22 years in the course of a struggle which—I can honestly tell you—was anything but easy. How much of an effort it took to convince just a few people. You went through dozens of gatherings and meetings sometimes only attended by three, by two or even just by one person—in every village. Sometimes, people were amused by us; sometimes we encountered sympathy, sometimes skepticism and sometimes criticism or even outright hostility. But this was the very way in which the people finally regained its identity. Such a national emancipation movement

must continue to consolidate its base but it has already succeeded in freeing itself of the kind of fear that nurtures violence. I calmed down years ago because I know that this process cannot be turned around. It can no longer be stopped. Of course I could be arrested and the UPC could be banned and so on. But the generations to come--those who are 12 or 13 years old today--will determine Corsica's fate tomorrow while the old among us who still represent colonialist traditions and our interiorized paternalism will gradually be giving up the key positions in this country. In another 10 or 15 years, everything will have changed in Corsica.

FOOTNOTES

1. The CCN calls for total independence of Corsica from France. By many, it is considered the "political show window" of the outlawed Liberation Front.
2. This refers to the ideas of Pierre Poujade who espoused a corporatist, demagogical movement based on the interests of craftsmen and shopkeepers.

9478

CSO: 3620/303

ARMY'S WORLD REPUTATION SEEN HURT BY 'READINESS EXERCISE'

Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greece 2 Mar 83 p 5

[Text] It is known that the least said about a country's armed forces the healthier they are. If they are more or less healthy but there is talk or noise to an extent that exceeds the significance or seriousness of the unhealthy symptoms, then a movement starts which by contrast causes unhealthy conditions. When a question is raised as possible then it enters the realm of the possible and the unthinkable is accepted as a fact. This is an elementary principle of psychology. Therefore, if nothing happened or what has happened could have been neutralized without fanfare then why this commotion and upheaval with the "mobilizations" and alarms with the contradictions and absurdity?

Did not the "officials" think that with such moves they bring results dramatically contrary to the consolidation of the loyalty of the Armed Forces because they cause psychological reactions and give the impression that there is an issue and that the credibility, seriousness and wisdom of the government is embarrassed and reduced to the eyes of those who are its "strongholds"--that is, those who above all should feel respect for it?

Did not these "officials" consider that with the commotion they unreasonably caused--as they themselves admitted--and with the country's embarrassment abroad--a country which they portray as a "banana republic"; which is from time to time on the verge of a Latin America-type coup; which is ridiculed by friends and foes, thus resulting in the breakdown of its international prestige, credibility and respect and thereby hurting severely crucial national interests, especially at such critical moments?

But if something serious and dangerous took place, why did not the government deal with it seriously using state forces while at the same time making a responsible, full but also simple disclosure to the nation?

These are relentless questions. The most worrisome part, beyond this specific subject, is the lack of seriousness, maturity and sense of responsibility in the country's management and the handling of the public affairs they reveal.

With the exception of a few serious persons--who, we are sure, have sinister thoughts and observations--the governing group and the governing party are

composed of persons obviously immature, without talent and without understanding of public affairs at all--if not of reduced intelligence who have no place to be where they are.

How and by whom will the ship of state be governed--because now it is not governed--in such critical and difficult circumstances both domestically and externally?

7520

CSO: 3521/238

PAPER COMMENTS: PRIME MINISTER THORODDSEN QUITTING POLITICS

Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 22 Mar 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Gunnar Thoroddsen Retires From Politics"]

[Text] Gunnar Thoroddsen, the Icelandic prime minister, announced to his supporters on Sunday that he did not intend to accept their requests to be a candidate for election outside the Independence Party in the coming Althing elections. In 1965 Gunnar Thoroddsen decided to withdraw from politics, resigned as minister of finance and became ambassador in Copenhagen. Later he entered politics again in the Independence Party, took part in the primary election and was on the 1971 party Althing list after losing the presidential election to Kristjan Eldjarn in 1968. Thoroddsen became chairman of the Independence Party Althing delegation and party deputy chairman. With the government formation in 1980, he went against the majority view of the party Althing delegation, the party administration, council and of the Independence Party convention. But there is no need to go over all that again. Since he decided not to be a candidate in the Independence Party primary in Reykjavik for the present Althing elections, his decision whether or not to run on his own has been awaited with some interest. Now it is clear that Thoroddsen will not be a candidate in the next elections, although he will continue to be prime minister as long as the government is in office.

Gunnar Thoroddsen is the oldest member of the Althing in two respects. He was first elected in 1934 and has been there since with two interruptions. In all, he has served in 43 Althings. No member of the Althing has thus been a member of as many Althings and in addition Thoroddsen is the oldest member of the Althing, 72 years old when he decided not to run again. Thoroddsen's great Althing experience has been of great use to him, not the least in the struggles of the last few years. He is the last Althing delegate who can claim to have sat in the Althing both before and after Iceland received its independence with the foundation of the republic in 1944. Characteristic of his career has been that Independence Party voters have, for long years, entrusted him with many kinds of positions of trust.

Still unclear is what will be the destiny of the government formed by Gunnar Thoroddsen along with Progressives and People's Alliance members in February 1980. In spite of reiterated statements of Thoroddsen's co-ministers that they have long wanted out of the government, it is wrong to take their

statements seriously before the facts and outcome of the elections of 23 April are available. On more than one occasion the many holes in the superstructure of party coalition have come into view after elections, holes that the leaders would rather hide but which reflect political reality and governmental deadlock.

In connection with Gunnar Thoroddsen's decision not to accord with the requests of his supporters, they have issued a statement wherein the Independence Party is sent an undeserved dart. It is stated that within the party "partisanship and unreasonableness" have been on the increase in recent years and that the party has become narrow "around a hard core of a few against the many." Such statements are made, above all, at this period in time to create that atmosphere that will lower the morale of the Independence Party members as they prepare for very fateful elections. We would remember a little of what Gunnar Thoroddsen said in his last speech in the Althing, last 14th of March, a Monday, a speech that Albert Gudmundsson called "anachronism" and a "blow below the belt."

The Independence Party candidates list for the coming elections were supported by 29,128 voters, 66 percent of those persons voting for the party in the 1979 elections and just 70 percent of the voters in the seven electoral districts in which the primary elections were held. No one has reason to say that by offering its candidates in this manner the party has become narrowed or turned "against the masses." There is no reason for Gunnar Thoroddsen's supporters to let their disappointment about Thoroddsen not being a candidate outside the Independence Party be directed against those who are loyal to it and feel that by strengthening it the people will be spared the plight that they have been in since the Leftist government started ruling in 1978.

9857

CSO: 3626/27

PAPER COMMENTS ON 'OPTIMISM' AT CONSERVATIVE PARTY CONGRESS

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 9 Apr 83 p 2

[Editorial: "We are on the Right Path!"]

[Text] The Conservative Party took power in a situation where inflation had reached new records, where more than a hundred thousand jobs had been undermined by a weakened ability to compete, and where unemployment was only increasing as a result of many years' mistaken Labor Party policy. Internationally we have faced problems of a scale that only can be compared with the depression between the wars, a fact that has greatly influenced and made more difficult economic developments in our country as well. Just the same: Something decisive is about to happen. Now that the Willoch government has been at work for a year and a half, it can be said that we are on the right path -- that a consistent and goal-directed policy is beginning to take effect according to its suppositions.

This is a happy and optimistic message from the opening of the Conservative Party's national meeting at Hamar yesterday afternoon. We have stopped the worst of the inflation -- fiscal policy is about on the right path, and this has contributed to reduced wage demands and moderate settlements. Finance Minister Rolf Presthus said in his speech at the congress that if the year's income settlement goes fairly well, it should be possible to reduce inflation by a third in the course of the first two years of the government's life.

But a minority government cannot solve the problems of inflation alone, even if it is naturally a great step forward that we have obtained a government that does not just talk about problems, but also does something about them. Lower inflation gives us greater freedom of action in the economy. It is the best basis for bringing back Norway's ability to compete. The situation calls for cooperation in which everyone takes part, and where the organizations, the authorities, and the factories -- yes, every one of us -- pull in the same direction. And besides! In a period of nonsocialist majority in the Storting one should at least be able to expect that the government's two supporting parties, the Christian People's Party and the Center Party, take their share of the responsibility and restrain from a competitive policy that can only make things worse.

Another thing is that the opposition should also show greater responsibility. As the finance minister pointed out in his speech, the Labor Party has made

proposals that would have put wind in inflation's sails, weakened Norwegian ability to compete, and threatened many jobs. All responsible people know that a country cannot appropriate itself out of problems. If it had been so simple, unemployment would have been abolished.

The Conservative Party's national congress leaves no doubt that the governing party will continue its strong and steady course that is headed toward raising Norway's competitive ability. There are no easy solutions to be found here. A policy must be followed that provides for living according to our means, for only in this way can we slow the increase in prices and expenses effectively. Over the broad spectrum, measures must be taken that can increase productivity and speed up reorganization and thereby improve economic profitability. It is the best guarantee of secure and long-lasting jobs.

We are convinced that Conservative Party Chairman Jo Benkow did not appeal in vain at the opening of the party's national congress when he asked for the voters' support for the policy the government has established to solve the country's most pressing problems. Now is the time to reject despondency, for we are on the right path.

9124

CSO: 3639/100

SOCIALIST-LEFT PARTY BRINGING SECURITY ISSUES INTO CAMPAIGN

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 9 Apr 83 p 10

[Article by Liv M. Hegna]

[Text] Action against unemployment, a policy of distribution, and foreign policy that includes attempts to get more communities and counties to declare themselves nuclear weapons free zones. These will be the main points in the Socialist-Left Party's election campaign that jumped the gun in Larvik today with Theo Koritzinsky's speech. "We are going away from the intellectual style and over to a more earthy mouth-to-mouth method when we need to bring the Socialist-Left's policy out among the people," Koritzinsky said. He thinks that "keeping in touch" can be the motto for the Socialist-Left campaign.

"The Socialist-Left Party does not plan to conduct a campaign of personal attack. Neither will the large, serious lecture have an important place in our campaign this year. We want to bring pace, closeness, and life into politics. Politics is fun, and it is meaningful work because it contributes to the formation of the conditions of everyday life," Koritzinsky said as he opened the campaign conference in Larvik.

In answer to AFTENPOSTEN's question on whether such a policy will cause the loss of the appeal the party has previously had in academic and intellectual circles, Koritzinsky said, "People who have much education don't have to be ashamed of this. But contact with reality and concrete, everyday contact with the pulsating life of the country, this is the prerequisite for our party members when they are seeking to find the basic socialist position." Koritzinsky is also of the opinion that one of the problems of the times is that "People don't light up politics." Koritzinsky says that the Socialist-Left's goal is "to make politics warmer." "In this way, we will also grow as a party," he says.

AFTENPOSTEN: The Labor Party and the Conservative Party are of course much larger parties. Do you think that these parties will be able to seel their platforms in a "warm" way?

Koritzinsky: No, I wouldn't say that. The Labor Party introduced a cutback policy that the Conservative Party has accelerated. The Conservative policy is marked by competition and the creation of an elite. It is making society colder.

Also, the Socialist-Left Party means to attempt a face lift in the coming campaign. The traditional red color that has stamped the campaign material in this party previously is now to be supplemented by an intense green. The party's parliamentary leader, Storting Representative Hanna Kvanmo, was asked if this is to mark the party's "green policy." "The party has been able to get rid of all its debt, so even if we don't have increased income, we think that we will now manage economically to print material in two colors. In the meantime we have thought of making the format of the brochures a matter for discussion at the election camp seminar here in Larvik this weekend. The party does not have the means of hiring expert help on this point," she said.

As far as foreign policy as the main theme in this year's campaign is concerned, Hanna Kvanmo says, "The military heads have stepped out and declared that they lack the most elementary mobilization equipment in conventional defense. The Socialist-Left Party regrets this. We want a defense that can defend our country, but I think it is completely wasted to use billions for expensive F-16 aircraft that just crash, one after another," she said.

In the election campaign seminar, where 100 important members of the Socialist-Left Party from many parts of the country are taking part, an hour and a half will be set aside to go through the "points of view" of the Conservative, Liberal, and Labor parties in this session of the Storting. Storting Representative Hanna Kvanmo stresses that this is in no way a sufficient period of time if one wants a complete discussion. "What we want to do is to make our campaigners aware that it happens quite often that representatives speak warmly for a cause and then vote in a completely different direction. This double game must be unmasked," she said.

Otherwise, street theater as a part of the election campaign will be gone through in groups in the course of the weekend. The men and women at the meeting are to be trained in press contact as well as in conduct on the radio and on television.

9124

CSO: 3639/100

GONZALEZ GRILLING BY OPPOSITION ON MOROCCO TRIP

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 14 Apr 83 p 13

[Article by Bonifacio de la Cuadra]

[Text] Madrid--"We have proposed, and Moroccan authorities have agreed, to take stock of Spanish-Moroccan relations, and to take stock of all pending conflicts and all pending bilateral claims," Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez said yesterday in the plenary session of parliament in response to Popular Group Deputy Miguel Herrero's question on Gonzalez' recent trip to Morocco. This was the topic of Felipe Gonzalez' first personal appearance to present the government's response to the deputies' questions. Members of the opposition strongly criticized the prime minister's "ambiguity."

The Popular Parliamentary Group" grilled" the prime minister with a series of six questions about his trip to Morocco. The prime minister entered the debate only twice, when queried by Guillermo Kirkpatrick and Miguel Herrero, while three of his ministers answered the other questions.

Fraga's absence gave Felipe Gonzalez an opportunity, later on in the Chamber halls, to remark ironically on the group's new position. "It's marvellous, because thanks to his absence," he said, "Fraga didn't have to blush at the extremely nationalistic, implicit attacks which have not been displayed in the past, and which have been directed at Morocco by his own group."

Guillermo Kirkpatrick asked whether the prime minister had been informed during his visit to Morocco of the plan to create a strategic line of defense around the Maghreb, from the Atlantic to Tunisia, to replace the Balearic-Gibraltar-Canary Islands axis strategy, which might now be considered less reliable by the West.

Felipe Gonzalez said he had received no such information, and that the above-mentioned axis is primarily important for national defense, although objectively speaking, it coincides with the interests of the Western world. "We look at it from a national viewpoint, and perhaps adequate steps have not been taken in the past to guarantee that that defensive axis was in Spanish hands."

Later, Kirkpatrick criticized the prime minister for waiting so long to speak to parliament to explain why he had travelled to Morocco. Chairman Gregorio Peces Barba urged him repeatedly, and each time more strongly, to stick to the

topic. Kirkpatrick finally said that the prime minister had not clarified a matter fundamental to the defense of Spain and the Western world; "instead, we are still in an ambiguous situation, ignorant of whether Morocco has more of an explanation than Spain does; ignorant of what military maneuvers are being carried out near the atlantic costs; of whether the United States and Morocco are participants, and of course, ignorant of the role played by other fleets near our waters."

Felipe Gonzalez emphasized that "it is an illusion to speak of a defensive line that includes three countries with such complex institutions and such different political positions," and he insisted that the Balearic-Gibraltar-Canary Islands axis is fundamental to our national defense, a principle "that, for us, has greater priority than any other."

Then, the minister of agriculture answered Carlos Manglano's questions, and Manuel Fernandez-Escandon answered questions on the problem of transporting Moroccan citrus fruits through Spain and the recent ban on the Spanish fleet's fishing off the Saharan coast.

The minister of transport also answered Paulino Montes de Oca's question on air traffic problems between the peninsula and the Canary archipelago. The minister of economy and finance answered Emilio Duran's query on difficulties at the Moroccan customs stations at Ceuta and Melilla.

Explain the Benefits

Concluding the Popular Group's series of questions, Miguel Herrero inquired whether the prime minister could report on any specific benefit for any Spanish national interest resulting from his visit to Rabat. Herrero ironically commented that he did not know whether the answer would be left to Minister Lluich.

Felipe Gonzalez explained that on that trip, he and the minister of foreign affairs expressed to government authorities and to the King of Morocco himself, Spain's willingness to maintain friendly, cordial relations with Morocco and consequently, "to cooperate in all areas." He added that Spain's global perspective, rather than specific issues, on policy in North Africa was also presented.

Felipe Gonzalez noted that in addition, "we have proposed to both government authorities and to the king himself a working program to overcome a series of historical difficulties." More specifically, he reported that both parties had agreed to take stock of pending bilateral claims and conflicts, which might date back to 1956, and on the basis of that reckoning and "that inventory of pending conflicts and claims plan to cooperate, I repeat, in all areas."

Herrero praised the prime minister's ability to inspire confidence in his audience, a comment that caused laughter. He added that nonetheless, the truth was that "if we subtract everything to do with citrus fruits, conflicts with Ceuta and Melilla, air traffic and fishing from Spanish-Moroccan relations, not much is left." He added that Spain did not need a megalomanaical, phantasmagorical foreign policy, but rather firm policies in defense of Spain's real national interests, which are, he said "those of the farmers, the fishermen and their Spanish families."

12351

CSO: 3548/350

INTERCHANGE WITH ISRAEL KEY TO MIDEAST PEACE

Madrid YA in Spanish 7 Apr 83 p 7

[Commentary by Salustiano Del Campo: "An Unnecessary Pledge"]

[Text] The primary purpose of Israeli Labor Party leader Shimon Peres' visit to Felipe Gonzalez was to convince the Spanish socialist delegation to the Congress of the Socialist International in Lisbon to support the proposal for immediate negotiations between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and one from the Jewish state, and to convince the Spanish delegation to vote against admitting the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) as an observer. Apparently, our government responded positively and the two leaders agreed on the need in the Middle East for a total withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and for channels of negotiation that will eventually lead to a solution to the Palestinian problem.

The government spokesman's official statement after the interview includes, in addition to the two points mentioned above, references to a favorable attitude toward increasing communication and interchanges between Israel and Spain. It does not, however, mention diplomatic recognition, which has been spoken of so often recently. Almost all the media have expressed support for this step, and the same can be said for various social and political forces, although there are also some significant exceptions. The Popular Democratic Party has stated that "Israel is a pledge we should discard, since non-recognition is not very realistic," and Manuel Fraga pointed out that AP [Popular Alliance] had requested such recognition before the other parties had. The UGT union [General Workers' Union], for its part, advocates establishing relations with Israel for "the sake of the future and of historical justice," while the Spanish Communist Party believes that "such relations are not good for our country as long as there is no independent Palestinian state and Israel has not withdrawn from all occupied Arab territories."

Only historical inertia can explain somewhat why Spain and Israel still do not maintain diplomatic relations. The date of that nation's creation and its coincidence with our period of greatest isolation explain how this situation occurred, but it is not clear why things did not change in either the 1960s or 1970s. After all, our diplomatic relations with Beijing and Moscow were already normalized before Franco's death, although it is true that throughout this period the Middle East conflict has continually pitted Israel against its neighbors and therefore, against the entire Arab world. Even the most distant countries, both geographically and ideologically speaking,

have expressed their solidarity with Palestinians, Egyptians, Jordanians and Syrians. This is the main reason we have always been concerned about the repercussions of a Spanish decision in the Arab world, which helped us join the UN and also backed our claim to Gibraltar. Certainly, the wish to maintain the status quo may have gone too far, and several opportunities to rectify the situation may have been wasted.

At present, the fact is that diplomatic relations are established between peoples and states, and not between governments. Unfortunately, absolute morality does not mesh well with the hard facts of international life, as is universally acknowledged. Now we have once again been offered an excellent opportunity to establish formal relations with a country that is the West's firmest and steadiest ally in an exceptionally important area of the world, and which is situated at one end of the Mediterranean just as we are at the other. As if that weren't sufficient, 700,000 Spanish-speaking sephardic Jews live in Israel, preserving their language and not a few of their traditions. It makes no sense to assume that filling this historical gap will damage our traditional friendly ties with Arab countries today, because no one can ignore the fact that we are a Western country and that, therefore, we share certain ideals and values. Democratic Spain's favorable attitude toward recognition of Israel is founded on precisely these ideals and values, and not, of course, on forgetfulness or ingratitude.

12351

CSO: 3548/350

PASTI, GDR'S SAFT SPEAK AT SWISS PEACE CONFERENCE

Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 22 Mar 83 pp 19

[Article by Bue: "Everybody Talks about Peace--Comments on a Conference at the Boldern Evangelical Center"]

[Text] Gen Nino Pasti, Ret., deputy supreme commander of NATO forces in Europe between 1966 and 1968, and Professor Walter Saft, senior church council member of the Evangelical State Church of Thuringia (Gotha, GDR), were the main speakers at two conferences on the topic of peace which were held from Friday to Sunday at the Boldern ob Maennedorf Evangelical study center. According to Pastor Hans Strub, who is in charge of the center, the open dialogue with dissidents was to be emphasized and a conversation "on peace initiatives and peace movements in the West and East" and their significance to Swiss policy and to Swiss churches was to be conducted. The various positions, especially on the atomic arms issue, however did by no means emerge in an equivalent fashion, something which was critically commented upon by some participants, at least in passing.

Onesided Approach to Atomic Arms Issue

The first conference was entitled "Peace--A Concept in Twilight" and was designed as a "closed" event "for responsible individuals in politics, in the army, in the parties, and in the church"; about 30 persons expressed their interest in it--a small fraction of the group of persons invited via the corresponding institutions. It was followed--under the motto "Everybody Talks about Peace"--by a second, open conference which was attended by about twice as many persons and during which Div Gen Emanuel Stettler, director of the Confederation Personnel Bureau, as well as Monika Stocker, of "Women for Peace" (Zuerich), participated in the course of a dialogue on the podium.

The timidly criticized onesidedness of the affair emerged above all from the fact that Nino Pasti--who prior to his retirement in 1969 was especially responsible for the nuclear weapons sector--worked abundantly with statistics and quotations on the status of the atomic balance of power and interpreted these statistics in a very specific manner, that is to say, in point of fact

completely in favor of the Soviet viewpoint, without anybody countering these statistics, quotations, and interpretations from the other viewpoint, thus casting light upon it from the opposite side. By virtue of the description of his career and past record, Professor Saft belongs to the church peace movement in the GDR which has gained a certain degree of significance and influence under the action slogan "Swords into Plowshares." But, by virtue of his statements and demands on the atomic arms issue, Pasti extensively in particular dominated the second conference; the description of Western peace initiatives and arguments on the arms issue failed to materialize quite extensively.

Nino Pasti's Position and Role

The conference management introduced Pasti as a former deputy NATO commander and chairman of the Supreme Council of the Italian Armed Forces who, after retirement, became a "general for peace." The public undoubtedly would have needed further explanations regarding the exact meaning of all that (quite apart from the subtle linguistic assumption that other generals "are supposed to be in favor of war"). A good dozen former NATO generals and admirals constituted themselves last winter in Vienna under the name "Generals for Peace" in the form of an association; they "radically reject Reagan's course," as it said recently in a communication from the SFB (Swiss Peace Movement) which will stage a press conference for Pasti this Monday. Pasti, in turn, is a staff member of the World Peace Council and the SFB is the latter's Swiss branch. The views presented by Pasti in Boldern were mostly a repetition of what he stated in the book "Generale fuer den Frieden" [Generals for Peace] which came out in 1981 through the Cologne Pahl-Rugenstein Publishing House which is close to the DKP [German Communist Party].

In his many lectures, also at Boldern, Pasti--citing exclusively American sources and NATO sources--tries to prove that the military balance between East and West does exist today, considering the 250-300 Soviet SS-20 missiles and that the NATO twin decision is only intended to help the United States achieve atomic superiority. Pasti charged the Americans with never really wanting to negotiate but always only wanting to arm and that they intend to make a nuclear war fightable and winnable at Europe's expense. In this situation, even European neutrals, such as Switzerland, above all have the duty, he maintained, to intervene against the armament effort which is aimed at adding more atomic weapons. Pasti's slogans call for a "freeze" on nuclear weapons for the duration of negotiations as well as a demand for the renunciation of an atomic first strike, if the situation should arise, in connection with which he assigns a particularly important function to the American and European churches in such a "peace movement."

Pasti supports his viewpoint among other things with the assertion that during World War II, it was always the Americans who were one step ahead with their armament effort while the Soviets were always trying to catch up. Pasti does not seem to be bothered by the fact that he refutes this thesis himself in the previously mentioned book because, after all, in that book he mentions the fact that the Soviet Sputnik rockets in 1957 shifted the strategic balance in favor of the USSR and forced the Americans to base missiles in Europe to balance the situation out.

"Dissidence" with Respect to the Italian Communist Party

In 1976, Pasti was elected to the Italian Senate as an independent on a communist slate. He had approached that party after he had felt slighted as a result of the treatment given him by the Italian defense minister in 1969 on the occasion of his retirement; his own criticism of the concept of military discipline was echoed by the communists. Today he publishes the magazine LOTTA PER LA PACE [Struggle for Peace]. The (pro-Moscow) SFB writes about Pasti to the effect that he is involved in a "serious conflict" because of that not only with bourgeois forces and the socialists of Italy but also with the Italian Communist Party which attacked him "because he does not agree with Berlinguer's thesis concerning the equal responsibility of both super powers for the arms race." That is undoubtedly true but dissidence here, for once, does not mean greater but lesser deviation from Moscow's views. In Boldern, one could not detect any criticism of Moscow's foreign-policy and arms-policy course as expressed by Pasti; on the other hand, according to his statements, America was the absolute aggressive enemy and represented the absolute nuclear threat factor. After all this, one should not be surprised if one can hear Pasti express the opinion--in private conversation--to the effect that the proclamation of martial law in Poland was after all inevitable because a Solidarnosc spokesman himself declared that it had been the intention of the reform labor union to seize power in the Polish state by force of arms.

Food for Thought

Pasti's "Italian" political positions adopted in Boldern and described here for the most part were not presented as such; this is why his statements on the nuclear issue was quite surprising and confusing for quite a few listeners because they were tied to the record and knowledge of a "former" NATO general who, moreover, emphasized that he had adopted a position against further nuclear armament within NATO already during the 1960's and because he is today supposedly merely continuing this earlier commitment. On the other hand, the presentation by Walter Saft made a comparatively more credible impression; at one time, as a young man, he had been swept into Hitler's war against Russia; after 1945, as he tells the story, he was active in the Sign of Remorse Drive for Conciliatory Gestures toward the few remaining Jews in the GDR and then joined the present-day church peace movement in the GDR via the Movement against Atomic Armament and resistance against armed military service. Both speakers in their own ways, provided food for thought on these issues. But there would also be food for thought for those who initiated the event because their concept, neither in personal terms nor in objective terms, revealed that transparency which is indispensable for a fruitful dialogue on the topic.

5058

CSO: 3620/282

TEXT OF BILL ON PRESENCE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 31 Mar 83 p 11

[Text] The organic bill corresponding to Article 17.3 of the Constitution and regarding legal assistance to the arrested person or prisoner, submitted yesterday in draft form by the justice and interior ministers to the Council of Ministers for approval, contains the following texts as new Article 520 and 527 of the Criminal Proceedings Law. We are showing the latest changes in italics and the phrases omitted in the final bill in parentheses.

Article 520

1. Detention and provisional arrest should be practiced in the manner that is least harmful to the detained person in his person, reputation and property.
2. Every person detained or imprisoned will be informed in a comprehensible manner of the actions that are the cause of his being deprived of his freedom, as well as of the rights assisting him, especially the following:
 - a. Right to maintain silence, making no statement if he does not wish to do so, to answer no one or none of the questions asked or to indicate that he will do so only before the judge. (Omitted is: "In which case it will immediately be put to judicial disposition, unless the governing authority may have to carry out formalities other than the statement of the detained person or prisoner which may require his presence.")
 - b. Right not to admit guilt.
 - c. Right to name an attorney and to ask that he be present to assist in his statement and to intervene in any investigation of identity to which he may be subjected. Should the detained person or prisoner not name an attorney, one will be officially appointed for him. (Omitted is: From the time of his detention or until an official designation is made, in which case assistance to him will be gratuitous.)
 - d. Right to have the family member or person of his choice be informed of the fact of the arrest and the place where he is being held in custody at any time. If a minor or an incompetent person should be involved, the authority

having custody of the detained person or prisoner will notify the person exercising paternal authority, guardianship or custody and, if that person is not found, the district attorney will be informed immediately; if the matter involves a foreigner, he has the right to communicate with the consul of his country, who will be officially notified the fact of the detention.

e. Right to gratuitous assistance by an interpreter when the matter involves a foreigner who does not understand or speak Spanish.

f. Right to be examined by the forensic physician or his legal substitute, by that of the institution in which he finds himself or, in the absence of the preceding, by that of any other state agency or of other public administrations.

3. The judicial authority and the officials having custody of the detained person or prisoner will refrain from making recommendations to the detained person or prisoner in regard to selecting an attorney and they will communicate, in an authentic ("and immediate" is omitted) manner to the Attorneys Association the name of the attorney selected by him to assist him or the petition that one be officially designated for him. The Attorneys Association will notify said selection to the designated attorney so that he may indicate his acceptance or refusal. In case the designated attorney does not accept the mentioned assignment, cannot be located or does not appear, the Attorneys Association will also proceed to name an attorney officially. The designated attorney will come to the detention center as soon as possible and, in any case, within 8 hours beginning the moment of the communication to the mentioned association.

If within 8 hours after the communication to the Attorneys Association no attorney has appeared at the place where the detained person or prisoner is being held, it will be possible to proceed to the statement or the examination of that person if he consents to it, without prejudice to the responsibilities entered into in the case of failure by the designated attorneys to fulfill their obligation.

4. Nevertheless, the detained person or prisoner may waive instructive legal assistance if his detention was for actions that may be exclusively characterized as traffic safety offenses. (Omitted is the following: "If the detained person or prisoner does not make use of his right to name an attorney or to have one designated official, his waiver will immediately be notified to the judicial authority if the actions imputed to him constitute a crime punishable by a penalty greater than long arrest, formally establishing the agreed judicial decision.")

5. The assistance of the attorney will involve:

a. Petition, if need be, that the detained person or prisoner be informed of the rights established in item No 2 of this article and that the medical examination indicated in section f be performed.

b. Request the judicial authority or officials, after completion of the formality in which the attorney may have intervened, to clarify or amplify the items that may be considered appropriate and to include in the affidavit any incident that may have taken place during the formality.

c. After completing the formality in which he may have intervened, confer with the detained person, if he requests this.

Article 527

As long as he remains incommunicado, the detained person or prisoner shall not enjoy the benefits expressed in the present chapter, except for that which is set out in the following paragraph.

The detained person or prisoner will enjoy the rights established in Article 520, with the following changes:

a. In any case, his attorney will be designated officially. (Omitted is: "...And the person being held incommunicado may not refuse his assistance, the time established in item No 3 being reduced to 4 hours. Nevertheless, when there may be good reason to believe that there is grave danger to the life or physical integrity of some person, the statement or examination may be carried out immediately.")

b. He will not have a right to the communication foreseen in section d of item No 2.

c. Neither will he have a right to confer with his attorney as foreseen in section c of item No 5.

9746

CSO: 3548/317

GENERAL

SPAIN

DRAFT BILL MERGES POLICE BRIGADES INTO 'REAL CUERPO'

Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 7 Apr 83 p 13

[Text] "Royal Police Brigade" [Real Cuerpo] will be the official name of the Spanish police as a result of the merger of the present Superior Brigade and the National Police Brigade, according to the draft bill of the organic law of the Security Corps and Forces of the State, the content of which was published yesterday by EFE. The government is still working on this draft, inasmuch as the bill will not be sent to the Legislative Assembly until June.

According to the draft, the State Security Corps will be the Royal Police Brigade and the Civil Guard. The draft bill defines the Civil Guard as a military corps the members of which will not be allowed to unionize, whereas the members of the police brigade, which is civil in nature, will be so permitted. The administration of civil security is under the jurisdiction of the minister of the interior and the command will be exercised by the director of state security, to whom the general administration of the police and the Civil guard will be directly subordinate.

The command in each province will be under the jurisdiction of the civil governor. A National Security Board is created and will be composed of the Minister of the Interior, the director of state security, the directors of each corps and a state's attorney. To the Royal Police Brigade will be assigned the provincial capitals and other towns and installations to be determined by the government, and to the Civil Guard, the rest of the territory and specifically the guarding of the coasts, borders, airports and installations which, by their nature, require such service, as well as the protection of the state treasury, the external guarding of the prisons and service as marshals in the transport of convicts.

The mission of the State Secretary Corps is "to protect the free exercise of rights and liberties," "to guarantee citizen security," and to cooperate in defense of the constitutional ordinance. The action of the security corps will be governed by a code of ethics which the minister of the interior will specify by decree, based on the doctrine of the European Council. In the case of a jurisdictional conflict between the two corps, the police corps "will assume charge of the service or situation involved," pending the decision of the Minister of the Interior or of the civil governor when appropriate.

Scales

The Royal Police Brigade is a civil entity in nature, with a structure and organization graded by rank and will consist of one scale for operations and another for technical support. The operational scale is subdivided into a scale of command (chief commissioner and commissioner), the executive scale (chief official deputy commissioner and official inspector) and the basic scale (deputy inspector, sergeant and police). In the support scale are the optional scale and that for university graduates. A prerequisite for admission to the executive scale is a university graduate diploma and for the basic, the baccalaureate degree or equivalent.

The Civil Guard is defined as a military corps integrated into the land army, which, in peacetime, is under the jurisdiction of the minister of the interior with respect to service, personnel and assignments and of the minister of defense in the matters of internal organization, discipline, military service and the execution of all defense missions assigned to it.

Each autonomous community will have the power to create its own police corps, civil in nature and structured as a single corps. In each community, coordination will be achieved through a security board. The central government will have the power to order the state corps to intervene in operations ascribed to the autonomous corps when, with the approval of the security board, their intervention is requested by the autonomous executive and when he believes that the interests of the state are in jeopardy.

8089

CSO: 3548/331

GUARDIA CIVIL-BASQUE POLICE FRICTION EXAMINED

Guipuzcoa EGIN in Spanish 26 Mar 83 p 5

[Text] San Sebastian--The incident that occurred last Sunday and that we reported 2 days ago in our Thursday edition, in which a Civil Guard [Guardia Civil] patrol surrounded several autonomous policemen and aimed their guns at them and demanded to see their documentation, was one of the subjects discussed in the second meeting--since the change of government--of the Security Council, held yesterday in Gasteiz. The Security Council of the Basque Country, made up of representatives of the central government and the government in Vitoria, also studied forms of cooperation between the State Security Forces and the Autonomous Police. Julen Elgorriaga, civil governor of Guipuzcoa, was not able to attend on account of yesterday morning's incident in Oiartzun.

Enrique Casas, PSE-PSOE [Basque Socialist Party-Spanish Socialist Workers Party] senator and spokesman for the central administration, indicated at the end of the meeting, which lasted 3 and a half hours, that as a specific measure to attain greater cooperation it has been decided to integrate into the existing provincial councils for public order a representative designated by the Basque government and a representative designated by the provincial commands of the Autonomous Police.

Likewise, the central government has offered all manner of material and human cooperation to achieve better training of the autonomous police candidates.

Another subject discussed at the meeting of the council, which met for the first time in the academy of the Autonomous Police of Arkaute, was the incident that occurred last Sunday, when a Civil Guard patrol, with raised weapons, demanded to see the documentation of several members of the Ertzantza [Autonomous police] at Azkarate in Guipuzcoa.

"We have not given any importance to that incident," indicated Enrique Casas, spokesman for the central representation, "although there will be an investigation and if there was a provocation, measures would be taken."

Also, the Basque government has committed itself to presenting a deployment plan to the council within 2 or 3 months for the second graduating class of the Autonomous Police, which will leave the academy next October. Interior officials of the Basque government want that class to assume all the duties foreseen by statute, including those of public order.

Likewise, the central administration reported the impending publication in the official bulletin of the Defense Ministry of the convocation of six posts for the commands of the second graduating class, which again must be published beforehand in the State Official Bulletin.

The Security Council approved a new convocation for candidates to the Autonomous Police, although in this case it will be very much reduced because only 381 places remain to be filled from the two convocations already carried out.

Likewise, there have been some changes in the conditions for entrance into the Autonomous Police, reducing the age from 21 to 18 and the height to a minimum of 1.70 meters for men and 1.62 meters for women.

9746

CSO: 3548/317

END